

THE CONGREGATIONALIST

Volume LXXVIII

Boston Thursday 2 March 1893

Number 9



REV. ROBERT W. DALE, D. D., LL. D.

TH**E**RE is a saintliness of the bank, of the exchange, of the court of justice, of the newspaper office and of Parliament, as well as of the cloister; of the laboratory, the painting-room and the university, as well as of the church; a saintliness of the merchant, the manufacturer, the tradesman and the mechanic, as well as of the apostle and the preacher; and we shall not discharge our full duty as ministers or churches unless we make it apparent that, as the great forces of nature, which are but forms of the eternal power of God, are present and active in every region of the material universe—in phenomena the most splendid and inspiring, in phenomena the most magnificent and obscure—so the divine life which dwells in man is to be present and active in all the infinite varieties of human effort and experience.—From Dr. Dale's address before the International Congregational Council in London, 1891, of which he was president.

Subscribers' Column.

Notices in this column, not exceeding five lines (eight words to the line), cost subscribers fifty cents each insertion. Additional lines ten cents each per insertion. Post office addresses of ministers twenty-five cents each.

If you wish a new Encyclopedia, Typewriter, Organ, Piano (or to rent a Piano), Store or Brass Bedstead, save money by calling at Room 9, 30 Bromfield Street, Boston.

A Vital Question thoughtfully treated in

A Plea for the Sabbath

and for man, with discussion of Social Problems. By
Rev. J. Q. BITTINGER. Pp. 236. Price \$1.25.

"A book that no student interested in the welfare of man should be without."

"The author goes to the bottom of his theme and writes with so much clearness, candor and force that no one will fail to enjoy his pages."—*Congregationalist*.

"Mr. Bittinger is a clear and strong thinker and he gives the subject thorough treatment. He first traces back the history of the institution of the Sabbath as a period of rest and special sacredness. The second part of the book relates to the Sabbath as an economic, religious and social institution. It is eminently sane and wholesome as well as timely."—*The Advance*.

Congregational Sunday School & Publishing Society
BOSTON AND CHICAGO.

Why not preserve your papers?

A Convenient Binder

For the CONGREGATIONALIST.



Two sizes. { Size A holding 13 numbers.
Size B holding 26 numbers.

Price, carriage prepaid, either size, 75 cents.

W. L. Greene & Co., 1 Somerset St., Boston

The Simplex Printer

A new invention for duplicating copies of writings and drawings.



From an original, on ordinary paper with any pen, 100 copies can be made. 50 copies of typewriter manuscripts produced in 15 minutes. Send for circulars and samples. AGENTS WANTED.

LAWTON & CO.,

22 Vesey St., New York.

IMPROVED CHURCH CUSHIONS

Can refer to over 1,000 churches. Send for samples and prices.

C. W. BENT & CO.,
90 and 92 Canal Street, Boston.

THE CONGREGATIONALIST

AND BOSTON RECORDER.

The Recorder founded 1816: The Congregationalist, 1849.

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL:

Paragraphs	325
Robert William Dale, D. D., LL. D.	325
Wisdom in Planting Christian Schools	326
A Conquest on the Ocean	326
Neglecting Jesus	326
The Week in Review	326
In Brief	328

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE:

Boston	329
Washington	329
Chicago	330
Berlin	331

CURRENT THOUGHT:

CONTRIBUTIONS:

Hawaii and Our American Minister There. Rev. William Elliot Griffiths, D. D.	333
Scrooby Club Sketches. IX. The Emigration to Holland. Rev. Morton Dexter	333
"Unto the End"—a story. Mary Esther All- bright	334
The Kumul Churches of Japan. Rev. F. E. Clark, D. D.	336

THE HOME:

Day by Day—a poem. Marion Harland	337
What College Girls Can Do	337
Intelligent Sociability. Florence S. Hoyt	337
More from the "Discontented College Girl" —a broadside	338
Sister Dora. Frances J. Dyer	339
The Help That Comes Too Late—a selected poem	340
That Club of Eight. IV. A Dash of Cold Water. Sarah Parr	340
Dime Novels for Family Reading—a selection. Conversation Corner. Mr. Martin	341

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL—Lesson for March 12

Y. P. S. C. E.—Topic for March 12-18 344

PROGRESS OF THE KINGDOM

LITERATURE 345

NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES

Old South Lenten Lecture Course 348

From St. Louis 348

MISCELLANEOUS:

Negro Conference at Tuskegee. Rev. George W. Moore	350
Temperance	351
Notices	351
Biographical	352
Marriages and Deaths	352
Gleanings from Our Mail Bag	353
The Business Outlook	354
Boston Congregational Club	355
Boston Ministers' Meeting	356
Education	357
What Men Say	358
The Phillips Brooks Memorial at Harvard	359

THE CONGREGATIONALIST

AND BOSTON RECORDER.

The Recorder founded 1816: The Congregationalist, 1849.

Single copies, 6 cents. Per year in advance,
\$3.00. If payment is delayed, \$3.50.

Clubs—of TWO, including at least ONE NEW subscriber,
\$3.00—of THREE, including at least TWO NEW subscribers,
\$6.00—of FIVE, including at least THREE NEW
subscribers, \$10.00—of FIVE, including at least ONE
NEW subscriber, \$12.50—of TEN, including at least
TWO NEW subscribers, \$20.00.

Receipts for subscriptions are indicated within two
weeks by the date of expiration following the sub-
scriber's address, as printed upon the paper. If a
special receipt is wanted a stamp should be inclosed.

Change of Address.—In requesting a change always
give the old as well as the new address.

Discontinuances.—Papers are continued until there
is a specific order to stop, in connection with which all
arrearages must be paid; but such an order can be
given at any time, to take effect at the expiration of the
subscription.

Remit by Money Order, Check or Draft. Subscribers
who send us Postal Notes or cash, except by registered
letter, do so at their own risk.

Advertising Rates.—25 cents per agate line each in-
sertion, 14 lines to the inch; 11 inches to the column.
Discounts according to amount of contract.

READING NOTICES, headed nonpareil, 50 cents per
line, each insertion, net.

W. L. GREENE & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

Entered at Boston as second-class mail matter.

Church Equipment.

THE CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY
SOLEMAN'S BELL FOUNDRY
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL FIRE ALARMS
Catalogue with 2500 testimonials. Prices and terms free.

MENEELY & COMPANY
WEST TROY, N. Y. BELLS
For Churches, Schools, etc., also Chimes
and Peals. For more than half a century
noted for superiority over all others.

Blake Bell Foundry

Established in 1850

Successors to WM. BLAKE & CO.
Manufacture bells of every description, single or chimes,
of Copper and Tin. Address
BLAKE BELL CO., Boston, Mass.

BELLS

Steel Alloy Church and School Bells. Send for
Catalogue. C. A. BELL & CO., Hillsboro, O.

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING
CHURCH BELLS & PEALS
PUREST BELL METAL, COPPER AND TIN
Send for Price and Catalogue
McHANE BELL FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD

BAILEY'S
Compound light-spreading oil-
resistant Corrugated Glass
REFLECTORS
A wonderful invention for
lighting Churches,
Halls, etc., Satisfaction
guaranteed. Catalogue
and price list free.
BAILEY REFLECTOR CO.,
705 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. B. & E. L. SHAW,
ESTABLISHED 1780.

Largest Manufacturers of

PULPIT
SUITS,

27 Sudbury St.,

BOSTON, MASS.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Church Cushions

Correspondence Solicited.

Ostermoor & Co., 116 Elizabeth St.
New York, N.Y.

CHURCH CARPETS.

In connection with our wholesale
business we are accustomed
to sell CARPETS for use
in CHURCHES at man-
ufacturers' prices. We
solicit correspondence.

JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail CARPET

and UPHOLSTERY,

658 Washington St., Opposite

Boylston St., Boston.

MASON & HAMLIN

Sold for cash and easy payments.

New styles just introduced.

Send for Illustrated Catalogues.

NEW YORK. BOSTON. CHICAGO.

ORGANS & PIANOS

POSITIVELY FREE.

Our Beautiful NEW CATALOGUE,

illustrated with Colored Portraits, and

giving full Particulars of all our famous

ORGANS AND PIANOS.

Sold for CASH or on EASY TERMS

of PAYMENT to suit everybody.

ORGANS \$25.00. PIANOS \$175.00.

SEND AT ONCE FOR CATALOGUE.

Write to-day. CORNISH & CO., New Jersey.

G.P. Putnam's Sons,

New York and London,
HAVE NOW READY:

LEADERS IN SCIENCE SERIES.

II. LOUIS AGASSIZ.

His Life and Work. By CHARLES F. HOLDER. 12mo, illustrated, \$1.50.

Partial Contents: The Boyhood of Agassiz—His Life at Heidelberg—His Friendship with Humboldt—His Career at Harvard—His Travels—His Religious Belief—His Works, etc.

A NEW IMPRESSION OF

I. CHARLES DARWIN,

His Life and Work. By CHARLES F. HOLDER. 12mo, illustrated, \$1.50.

"Mr. Holder is one of the American savants who have made Darwin and his system of philosophy a subject of profound study, and his book relating to him is one of the best that has been produced for popular use."—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

THE GENESIS OF ART-FORM.

An Essay in Comparative Aesthetics, Showing the identity of the Sources, Methods and Effects of Composition in Music, Poetry, Painting, Sculpture and Architecture. By GEORGE L. RAYMOND, Professor of Oratory and Aesthetic Criticism, Princeton College; author of "Poetry as a Representative Art." Fully illustrated, 12mo, \$2.25.

STUDIES BY A RECLUSE.

In Cloister, Town and Country. AUGUSTUS JESSOP, D. D. With frontispiece. Octavo, gilt top, \$1.75.

"Dr. Jessop has established a well-earned reputation as a delightful essayist and a student of antiquarian and archaeological subjects of no mean learning and scope. The geniality and wholesomeness of his humor and his dominant optimism make his writings always exceedingly fresh and pleasant."—*New York Tribune*.

*Notes on New Books, a quarterly bulletin, prospectus of the Story of the Nations and Knickerbocker Nugget Series sent on application.

EASTER MUSIC

Easter Selections, containing new and pleasing Carols, and a Responsive Service. Favorite Sunday-School Song Writers have contributed. 16 pages, price 5 cents, post-paid.

The Lord of Life. A new Easter Service of Song and Responses, prepared by J. R. MURRAY. Price, 5 cents, post-paid. Other good services at the same price are: "The Easter Festival," "He Lives!," "Death's Conqueror," "The King of Love," "The Easter Morning," "The Easter Christ," etc., etc.

CANTATAS.

Under the Palms, by Geo. F. Root. A work of standard merit for the Sunday-School. Price, 20 cents, post-paid.

Flower Festival, by Geo. F. Root. A beautiful little work, appropriate for the season. Price, 20 cents, post-paid.

Musical Visitor for March will contain a good collection of Easter Anthems and Carols. Price, 10 cents a copy.

Catalogue of Easter Music sent to any address, free of charge, on application.

PUBLISHED BY

THE JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.
200 WABASH AVE. | 13 EAST 16TH ST.
CHICAGO. | NEW YORK.

AGENTS WANTED for the authentic life of BLAINE.

A chance of a lifetime. Freight paid. Credit given. Best book. Best terms. Outfit free. Send at once 10c. for postage and packing. R. H. Woodward & Co., Baltimore, Md. It will pay you to write for special terms on the authentic edition, no matter what book you are selling; offer most extraordinary ever made in history of book-selling.

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' AGENCY
Oldest and best known in U. S.
Established, 1855.
3 EAST 14TH STREET, N. Y.

THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES.
4 Ashburton Pl., Boston, Mass.; New York, N.Y.;
Chicago, Ill.; and Los Angeles, Cal. 100-page
Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & CO.

THE MISSES ELY'S
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
(Formerly of Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.)
Milverd Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

New Imported Theological Books

Old Testament Theology

The Religion of Revelation in its Pre-Christian Stage of Development. By Prof. HERMANN SCHULTZ, D. D., Göttingen. Authorized English translation by Prof. J. A. Paterson, M. A. (Oxon.). 2 vols., 8vo, \$6.00 net.

"Professor Paterson has executed the translation with as much skill as care; . . . readers may rely on his having given the meaning of the original with the utmost accuracy."—*From the Author's Preface to the English Translation*.

Biblico-Theological Lexicon of New Testament Greek

By Prof. HERMANN CREMER, D. D., Greifswald. Translated by William Urwick, M. A. In demy 4to, fourth edition, with supplement, \$10.50.

"It is hardly possible to exaggerate the value of this work to the student of the Greek Testament."—*Church Bells*.

How to Read the Prophets

Being the Prophecies arranged Chronologically in their Historical Setting. With explanations, map and glossary. By Rev. BUCHANAN BLAKE, B. D. Three volumes now ready, viz.:

Part I. THE PRE-EXILIAN MINOR PROPHETS (WITH JOEL). Crown 8vo, \$1.50.—Part II. ISAIAH, CHAPTER I.—XXXIX. Crown 8vo, \$1.00.—Part III. (Just Ready.) JEREMIAH. Crown 8vo, \$1.50.

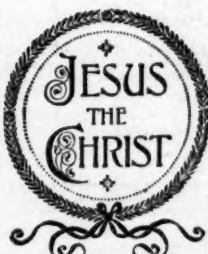
The Origin and Growth of Religion

As illustrated by the Religion of the Ancient Hebrews. By C. G. MONTEFIORE. The Hibbert Lectures, 1892. 8vo, \$3.00 net.

Send for classified catalogue of T. & T. Clark's Theological Publications.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 743-745 Broadway, N.Y.

A STUDY OF THE LIFE OF



IN 52 LESSONS
(THREE GRADES)

The PILGRIM Lessons on the LIFE OF CHRIST represent the best scholarship and most approved methods applied to Bible teaching. Certain classes, and in some instances schools, may find it desirable to use these Lessons instead of the International Series.

Three grades—Senior, Intermediate, Junior. Maps and illustrations in all the grades and a Picture for each lesson in the Junior grade.

The 52 Lessons bound in one volume, each grade, 30c. Quarterly parts of 13 lessons each, " " 8c.

SAMPLES FREE.

Also, the Pilgrim Series of Lesson Helps on the International Lessons: the most perfectly graded, the most practicable and the most scholarly of any series published. Circulation for 1892 in advance of any previous year.

Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society, Boston and Chicago.

The Pilgrim

On the International
LESSONS in Six Grades.



Lesson Helps

On the Life of Jesus the
Christ in Three Grades.

Congregational Sunday School and Pub. Society, Boston and Chicago.

AN IDEAL STUB PEN—Esterbrook's Jackson Stub, No. 442.

A specially EASY WRITER, a GOOD INK HOLDER and a DELIGHT to those who use a STUB PEN. ASK YOUR STATIONER FOR THEM. Price \$1.00 per gross. THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO., 26 John St., New York.

A FEW OF A. C. McClurg & Co.'s New Books *Sound and Music*

By the Rev. J. A. ZAHM, C. S. C., Professor of Physics in the University of Notre Dame. With 195 Illustrations. \$3.50.

"I was much pleased, as you know, with the work when I read it in MS., but its worth has impressed me more in its present garb. To my mind it is by far the most accurate and complete of books on modern acoustics and on the acoustic bases of harmony. I feel sure that a work so full of information, given in such pleasing style, must have a success commensurate with its merits and the conscientious work expended on it."—Prof. Alfred M. Mayer, of Stevens Institute of Technology, in a letter to the Author.

"It is an extraordinary book by one of our foremost workers in science. . . . The volume is one which, on a cursory glance, appears like a popular work on the subject, but a more intimate acquaintance with its contents reveals the fact that it is a thoroughly scientific treatise, one which will give to the student a practical and theoretical knowledge of the subject. . . . In no single volume can one find the same amount of valuable information as is to be found in Professor Zahm's new book."—*Scientific American*.

References for Literary Workers

By HENRY MATSON. Crown 8vo, \$3.00.

"Writers who have spent hours in public libraries seeking for just the book needed to complete their knowledge of a certain subject, or who have waded disconsolately through volumes in pursuit of a single much needed bit of information, will be glad to welcome this work. A more complete reference book it would be hard to find. . . . With such a volume at hand, preparatory reading loses half its terrors. The comprehensiveness of the scope of such a work is vast and its value tremendous."—*The Boston Times*.

France in the Nineteenth Century (1830-1890)

By ELIZABETH W. LATIMER. Handsomely Illustrated with 22 Portraits. Crown 8vo, \$2.50.

"Current events give emphasis to the history of France in the Nineteenth Century. . . . Throughout it is intensely readable. It affords trustworthy and vivid pictures of momentous events, and it depicts the personality of the men and women who have been the chief actors in modern French history with singular force and effectiveness."—*The Beacon, Boston*.

"As a whole, the book is a rather unusual commingling of history and biography, combining the liveliness and personal flavor of the latter with the breadth of view of the former."—*Commercial Advertiser, New York*.

A History of Modern Philosophy

(From the Renaissance to the Present.) By B. C. BURT, A. M. 2 vols., \$4.00.

"It is a thoughtful book for students and thinking men. The general characteristics of our philosophy from the time of its awakening from the 'dogmatic slumber' of the Middle Ages are first noted in a few brief paragraphs, following which come an exhaustive consideration of the ancient doctrines which were then revived. This is admirably done, and gives at once a standing to the work, the care and conscientiousness of the author being everywhere apparent."—*The Boston Times*.

"The accidental necessity of examining with more or less care a number of current systems of philosophy has made it convenient to compare Mr. Burt's synoptical abstracts with original works. The test resulted very creditably for his book. . . . Wherever the test was applied his method was found commendably accurate."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

The Last Voyages of the Admiral of the Ocean Sea

As related by Himself and His Companions. By CHARLES PAUL MACKIE, author of "With the Admiral of the Ocean Sea." Crown 8vo, \$1.75.

"Mr. MacKie has made a masterly presentation of the established facts in the later life of Columbus and enabled every one to see the gross absurdity of the deprecatory views advanced anew during the last few years regarding the character of one who is indeed no saint, but who of his own will and motive opened the way for the conquest and civilization of the Western hemisphere."—*Beacon, Boston*.

Our Cycling Tour in England

By REUBEN G. THWAITES. Illustrated. 12mo, \$1.50.

"It is a volume of travel that will take the reader out of the beaten path and carry him amid rural scenes and surroundings that have the freshness and variety of nature, untouched by the smoke and noise of the snoring steam engine. . . . The descriptions are graphic and show the close and loving observer of nature and man in every page."—*Saturday Evening Gazette, Boston*.

For sale by Booksellers generally, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers.

A. C. McCLURG & CO., CHICAGO

Presbyterian Board of Publication.

THE PASTOR IN THE SICK ROOM

Three Lectures delivered at Princeton Theological Seminary by REV. JOHN D. WELLS, D.D.

- Lecture No. 1. The difference between the Sick-bed and the Death-bed.
Lecture No. 2. Salvation possible, and in many cases probable, on the Death-bed.
Lecture No. 3. Wrong treatment of the Sick and Dying; right treatment of the same; uses that may be made of their experience.

16mo. Price 50 Cents.

Address orders to

H. D. NOYES & CO.,

131 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

BRIGHTEST AND BEST Anthem Books

for Quartette and Chorus Choirs.

BRIGHT ANTHEMS. W. H. Ogden.

Contains 52 Anthems. 192 pages.

\$1.00 each. \$9.00 per dozen.

SHORT ANTHEMS. Harrison Millard.

Contains 14 Anthems. 66 pages.

60 cents each. \$6.00 per dozen.

MILLARD'S SELECTIONS. H. Millard.

Vol. 2. 44 Anthems. \$2.00 each. \$18.00 per doz.

Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.

Send card for sample sheets.

HAMILTON S. GORDON, 13 East 14th St., New York.

Good Music—interesting service.

Easter ✕ Music.

**Pilgrim
Children's
Services.**

TUFTS & HAZARD.

Price 4c.; 100 copies, \$4.

Samples, 2c.

New No. XXVI.

Hope of the - - -
- - - Resurrection.

ALSO

- XXII. Risen Christ.
XVIII. Story of Easter.
XIV. Easter Voices.
X. Easter Lilies.
V. Easter Day.
II. Glorious Hope.

Congregational Sunday School & Publishing Society
BOSTON AND CHICAGO.

"WAY DOWN UPON THE"
FLORIDA PENINSULA is a FROST-FREE townships of high, beautiful land, dotted with clear lakes, free of marsh, filled with Northern people. No negroes, no liquor, no malaria; where pineapples, lemons and oranges grow best, and fresh vegetables are gathered all winter. Homes sold on installments so cheap! "The Florida Homeseeker," monthly, tells all about it. Sample Free. Write O. M. CROSBY, Editor, Avon Park, Florida.

THE NEW

Chambers's Encyclopædia

NOW COMPLETE.



AS a work of ready reference for the student, as a handy book of facts and statistics in a business office or school room, as a guide in the home library,

Chambers's Encyclopædia
surpasses all others.

It is twenty years later than any of its competitors, and is really a **new work**. All the articles have been entirely rewritten or revised, and thousands of new ones incorporated. The type is clear and of a beautiful cut; the numerous illustrations are remarkably fine; and the maps show not only all the countries of the globe, but also all the States and Territories of the United States.

In ten volumes. A valuable and extremely cheap set of books.

Price, per set, in cloth binding, \$30.00; sheep, \$40.00; half morocco, \$45.00.

Twenty-four page illustrated circular sent to any address on application.

For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by the Publishers, free of expense, on receipt of price.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY,
PUBLISHERS,
715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

THE CHURCH HYMNARY

advertised in our last issue, although convenient in form and most attractive in appearance, contains 816 separate tunes—nearly twice as many as are found in most hymn books and exceeding by more than 140 the number of tunes in any other book. The pages are so arranged as to afford with almost every hymn a choice between two or more tunes, and in most cases the choice includes an old familiar tune as well as one of the modern English school. The unusual number, variety and arrangement of tunes makes the book perfectly adapted to the varying needs and musical capacity of the churches and partially accounts for its popularity in churches of all sections and sizes.

There are still many churches in which the Hymnary has not been introduced, although the number is rapidly growing less. Is there any good reason why your church should not have the best?

The publishers, CHARLES E. MERRILL & Co., 32 Lafayette Place, New York, will send free to any one who asks for it a 32-page pamphlet containing specimen pages, etc. Send for it.

NEW EASTER MUSIC.

THE KING IMMORTAL. A new Service by the Rev. ROBERT LOWRY. 16 pp. **ANNUAL No. 17.** Eight pages of new Easter Carols by the best writers. Price of either of the above, 5 cents each by mail; \$4.00 per 100 by Express, not prepaid.

THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO.,

81 Randolph St., Chicago. 78 E. 9th St., N. Y.

THE CONGREGATIONALIST

Volume LXXVIII

Boston Thursday 2 March 1893

Number 9

IF the next ten months of the year are as notable for striking and important events as January and February have been, the year 1893 will prove worthy of its distinction as Columbian Year. On this side the water political history has been making itself rapidly and the administration to be inaugurated this week will give strength and direction to it as its elevation to power reveals the presence of new and somewhat problematic forces at work in our national life. These two months have witnessed, also, the intensifying of differences in the Roman Catholic Church, which apparently are not allayed by the presence on our shores of the Pope's special representatives. The Kansas excitement has shown how inflammable are certain elements in our population and how amenable, too, to the influences of sober second thought. The list of the dead of the year is starred already with the names of many who have been eminent and useful in church and state. The European capitals have been keyed to a high pitch of excitement over matters of even international moment, and as our staff correspondent in Berlin intimates most of the foreign governments seem to be on the verge of still more exciting and pregnant days. Verily two months of American or European life today are better than a cycle of Cathay! What an inspiration to consecrated service are these stirring times! And over all is the God of our fathers, making even the wrath and folly of men to praise Him and establishing with our aid the kingdom of His Son.

It appears that Roman Catholic institutions have been allotted space at the World's Fair many times as large as that given to all the Protestant denominations. It is not surprising that this apparent discrimination in favor of Catholics has called forth many complaints. It is to be noted, however, that the Roman Catholic Church as a body has not asked for space. Instead of this educational and other institutions under the care of that church have asked for room and have got it, and the allotments to these various organizations are placed together so that the sixteen Protestant bodies are to have in all a frontage of 320 feet while Catholics will have 1,000 feet. We do not know how far the commissioners have intentionally favored that body above all the others, but it is evident that Catholics have been alive to their own interests much more than other denominations. Business enterprise, so far as it is open and fair, is not to be condemned. It remains to be seen whether Protestant bodies are prepared creditably to fill even the narrow space they have secured.

While the evangelization of the cities is the great pressing problem, we cannot afford to forget that the same passions which threaten society in the slums of Boston are also to be found in the Berkshire Hills.

The Springfield *Republican* prints tables showing that during the last twenty-two years there were twenty convictions for murder in the four western counties of Massachusetts, with twenty-six convictions in Suffolk County, which in 1871 had 50,000 more people than the four counties combined and which now has a population greater by 180,000. It is a remarkable fact also that fifteen of the twenty murders in the four counties were in very small towns, six of them in four towns whose combined population is less than 2,000. Most of the murderers also were of American parentage and bore names well known in Massachusetts for more than a century, such as Briggs, Davis, Dwight, Adams, Phelps, Taylor, Davenport. To leave these sections of the country without the gospel and especially to neglect the children in these sparsely settled communities would be political suicide. Patriotic motives would be enough to maintain missionary enterprises for them, even if higher considerations did not prevail.

ROBERT WILLIAM DALE, D. D., LL. D.

On our cover page this week appears the likeness of the foremost among English Congregationalists. Dr. Dale, at sixty-three years of age, still is the beloved pastor of the Carr's Lane Congregational Church, Birmingham, Eng., where he was installed almost forty years ago, in June, 1853, as co-pastor with the sainted John Angell James. In that year he graduated with honors from the University of London.

While he has always been known through his long record of illustrious service as before all things else a minister of Christ and the pastor of his people, he has for many years been recognized as one of the great religious leaders in England in literature, theology and public life. He was for several years the editor of the *Eclectic Review* and the English *Congregationalist*. He has written a number of books which have had a marked influence in the development of the theology of our time, among them works on the Atonement, The Jewish Temple and the Christian Church, Doctrine and Ethics of the Epistle to the Ephesians, The Living Christ and the Four Gospels, and a Manual of Congregational Principles.

He has been and is today one of England's foremost citizens. He has championed the cause of freedom and righteousness in many a political battle, and to no other leader do Nonconformists owe so much as to him for their strength in English politics and their influence in civic affairs. Nor is he less prominent in educational matters. He is governor of the King Edward VI. School of Birmingham by appointment of the senate of the University of London. His voice has often been heard in the interests of progress in the education of the common people. He has rendered important service in America and Australia as well as in England, for he has

visited both countries and has delivered lectures and addresses which have proved a guide and inspiration to the churches. In 1878, as appointee for the Lyman Beecher lectureship on preaching, he gave to the students of Yale Theological Seminary nine lectures, which have been published and widely read.

In theology he is broad, liberal and intensely spiritual. His central doctrines are the deity of Jesus Christ and eternal life in men received and realized through Him. His preaching is luminous with the great truth that believers know by facts of spiritual experience what Jesus Christ is, that in Him is expressed the ethical majesty and redemptive pity of God, and that these facts no criticism can shake and no speculation obscure. He believes as to the future that all men will survive death and be judged, but that only by one's free acceptance of God's election of him in Christ can he live forever. The root of eternal life is in voluntary acceptance of Christ and union with Him. The rest of the race will sooner or later cease to exist.

While many Congregationalists in England do not fully accept Dr. Dale's views as to the future life, no one who has seen him in English religious assemblies can doubt the love and loyalty toward him of English Congregationalists and, indeed, of Nonconformists of all denominations. As president of the International Congregational Council in London in 1891 he received abundant testimonies of the high esteem and affection in which he is held by all the churches and his opening address, in its exposition of the principles of the Congregational faith and order and in its lofty and inspiring spiritual tone, was the masterpiece of the occasion.

WISDOM IN PLANTING CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

A school has three stages of life—if it lives to the third stage. The first and third are easy, the second is hard. It is easy to start a school. It is hard to get it to running securely and steadily and usefully, and when it is well under way it will run of itself.

From the point of view of practical Christian benevolence several conclusions follow. The starting of a school, wherever appeal is to be made to the public for its support, should be a matter of carefulness and should be subject to some advisement in behalf of those who are expected to assist in maintaining it. Next, when a school is set where it is needed, it should be helped through its period of weakness and difficulty and should speedily be made able to do its work. It is poor economy every way to leave it long in weakness. This is the time when some organized agency should be at hand to give with promptness and certainty the help that is wanted; then, when the school is strong, it may be left to itself and to the individual friends whom it will more and more draw to its support.

We can see, too, that the planting of a Christian school, which may thus soon become a self-sustaining and enlarging source of influence, is an effective kind of work.

Our College and Education Society has charge of this business. It takes care, so far as it is allowed to, that schools which are not needed are not aided. It requires a considerable setting out in possession of property before any aid is given, then it waits for the indorsement of the local and the State association of the churches, and it insists upon continued proportionate giving from the neighborhood of the school. It looks over and studies the whole field and distributes money where it is most needed and will be most useful. It does all this part of its work well.

The chief complaint against the society is that it is not able to do more, which is not wholly its own fault. The society is showing, too, an awakening purpose of activity itself. It has enlarged its province of taking in academies. It is bestirring itself to raise money East and West. Plans are afoot for a union with the New West Commission. Provision will doubtless be made for some direct representation of the churches in its management.

But the society is ready to serve the churches now. It ought to have more money. It is not getting its share, by any just measure of the importance of what it has to do. It is carrying on what is really a distinctive missionary work of the highest value. The schools which it founds or aids are centers of Christian light and power in these new lands. They catch the sight of young men and women and lead them up to places of usefulness, which they fit them to fill. They strengthen the churches and quicken all Christian agencies of every sort round about them. They are needed near where their force is to be felt, and far distant schools will not serve the purpose. Our churches will not thrive nor these new regions be enlightened without them.

These new schools depending on the society have some precedency in their claim for help over the older ones. Our older and stronger colleges and academies may forever need money and they will forever be able to get it. But some of the younger ones are ready to die without the sight of it. Their necessity is greater. There is a more urgent call for that work to be done which they are not yet able to do. That which is given to help them goes more directly to enlarge the scope of Christian powers in the land. It has the freshness at least and inspiration of the entrance upon a work that is new and waiting to be done.

If our wise men and women will turn their thoughts carefully upon it we believe that they will see the great opportunity which is here open before them. They will fill up the treasury of our education society. The new schools will rejoice and the new lands will be blessed.

A CONQUEST ON THE OCEAN.

The raising of the American flag over the steamship New York last Thursday marked a new epoch in American history. It seems surprising that of the \$200,000,000 annually spent for carrying freight between this and other countries all except a small fraction is paid to foreigners and nearly all this vast

commerce is carried on under foreign flags. The causes which led to this result are not difficult to find. Capital has found larger promise of returns in the internal development of the country and patriotism has not been intense enough to divert it to the business of freight carrying. Railroads have seemed to be more profitable than ships, though we believe that the money lost in railroads, if applied to the shipping business, would have made ours the foremost nation on the seas.

What American traveler in foreign parts has not felt mortification at seeing how rare a sight was the flag of his country? Who has not wished that some of the great steamships, triumphs of modern inventive skill, might be American? Who has not wondered why English and German and French vessels should be almost exclusively employed by our Government in carrying the mails between this country and Europe? The fact is that these governments have outbid ours for this great business of carrying across the ocean more than one and three-fourths billions of dollars' worth of property every year. They have thus kept pace with the great advances in the construction of ships for ocean traffic and in case of war would be able to press into their service the best vessels in the world.

By acts of Congress in 1886, and since, all our war vessels must be built in the United States and of American material. The building up of the navy has since that time been vigorously pushed, our shipyards have been enlarged, the price of materials has been reduced one-half, and it is now possible to build at home a ship at thirty-three per cent. less than the same ship would have cost seven years ago. By the act of Congress last year foreign made ships of not less than 8,000 tons, which can make speed of twenty knots an hour, may also be admitted under our Government if ninety per cent. of their share of capital shall be owned in the United States, and if their owners shall agree to build in this country an equal amount of tonnage. It is provided, also, that these ships may at any time be taken by the government, on payment of reasonable compensation, as armed cruisers or transports of war.

Under these conditions the President last Thursday raised the American flag over the magnificent steamship of the Inman Line which is hereafter to be known as the New York of the American Line, saying in his brief address that it is the type and precursor of many others that are to float this flag. That act signalizes a conquest in which our country is to regain the supremacy to which it is entitled in the merchant marine of the world. One of the initial steps which have made this act possible was the appropriation by Congress of a special subsidy for carrying the mails. We believe that this was a wise step. This new policy will stimulate, improve and cheapen the business of shipbuilding. It will bring to our nation greater respect and influence in foreign lands. It will provide us with a very valuable equipment in case of war, and by our possession of it will do much to insure continued and honorable peace. One of the greatest achievements of this administration is its last, which was consummated by the celebration in New York harbor last week.

(Prayer Meeting Editorial.)

NEGLECTING JESUS.

Probably there are few persons, whether professed Christians or not, who do not think sometimes that if they had been alive when Jesus was on earth and had seen Him or only heard definitely about Him they would have honored Him, and probably would have identified themselves with His followers. But it is more likely that most of us would have paid little heed to Him. It is hard to realize to ourselves now how intensely hostile to Him the public opinion of His time usually was, and how indifferent to Him most people were who did not actually oppose Him. It is one of the chief privileges of our age that we have knowledge concerning Him and the history and success of His gospel which none of His contemporaries possessed.

This fact renders neglect of Him the more lamentable and guilty. Yet it is a kind of sin from which few, if any, are wholly free. Probably its most subtle and dangerous form is connected with the familiar temptation to self-indulgence. Some neglect Him by disregarding His invitations and demands that they become His disciples. Many others, however, after pledging themselves to His service, neglect Him by trying to compromise, claiming to belong to Him and to be doing His work while actually studying how to secure as much of merely worldly gratification as possible without openly renouncing Him. Not to cultivate and exhibit His spirit is neglecting Him and in the most dangerous manner.

It is neglecting Him also if we fail to see Him in our fellow men and women, near or remote, to whom it is possible for us to minister in His name. "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of these least," He says, "ye did it not unto Me." This should be the true inspiration to every form of mission work, that it is service to Jesus as truly as to those to whom it carries material, intellectual or spiritual assistance. It is neglecting Him to abandon any one, no matter how sinful, as hopelessly beyond the power of human effort, aided by the divine Spirit, to save.

Surely it must be true that no distress will be more bitter, when those who have wasted the opportunities of this life awake at last to that sad fact, than the remorse which will be due to mere neglect of Christ. Nor can there be any purer, sweeter joy than that which those will experience to whom, in their surprise at the actual worth of their humble but faithful and loving diligence, He shall say, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these my brethren, even these least, ye did it unto Me."

THE WEEK IN REVIEW.

Perhaps the most important bill yet reported to the Massachusetts Legislature, and the one most likely to cause debate, is that to repeal the law which limits the number of liquor licenses to one for every 500 people in Boston and one for every 1,000 in other municipalities in the State. The hearings before the liquor law committee on this matter have been thorough and well attended. The bill is reported by the only clergyman in the House, Rev. John Brown of Fall River, an independent Republican. A minority of the committee dissent.

The bill is a repeal of the present law and nothing else. Enough adverse comment upon it has already been made to show that it will be, and ought to be, stoutly opposed. The House has defeated the municipal woman suffrage bill by a vote of eighty-seven to ninety-seven, after the adoption by a vote of one hundred and ten to ninety-one of an amendment to make the validity of the act conditional upon its acceptance at the next State election by a majority vote of all the people, both men and women. This amendment had never been proposed before and its effect was to throw the vote into confusion, so that no comparison of value can be made with previous years. It was favored by the opponents of woman suffrage and was opposed by the friends of suffrage, with exceptions on both sides. After it was adopted the bill was unsatisfactory to many suffragists. Some voted for it and some voted against it, while the same attitude was manifested by the opponents of suffrage for women when it came to the final vote. So the most that can be said is that, from one cause or another, the bill is dead.

President-elect Cleveland has completed the formation of his official family and announced the acceptance of the post of Secretary of the Navy by Congressman H. A. Herbert of Alabama and of the honorable office of Attorney-General by Richard Olney of Massachusetts. In the choice of Mr. Herbert, an ex-Confederate, as head of the Navy Department we see a demonstration that the Civil War ended nearly thirty years ago. As chairman for many years of the House committee on naval affairs, Mr. Herbert has thoroughly mastered all the details of naval administration and his familiarity and sympathy with the needs of the navy are not surpassed by many of his Republican colleagues. Invariably he has taken more advanced and generous positions than his party. His selection is a well-merited promotion, so recognized by his associates in the House who, the morning after his appointment, gave him a surprising evidence of their affection and esteem. Mr. Olney's rank as a lawyer is exceedingly high in a city where eminent lawyers are not scarce. Twice offered a place on the bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court and seriously considered as a candidate for chief-justice of the National Supreme Court when Judge M. R. Waite died, he now consents to enter active political life for the first time. Of his ability there seems to be little doubt. Whether or not his past identification with great corporations has, in a degree, disqualified him for aggressive prosecution of corporations which defy the anti-trust law and similar legislation is an open question. Mr. Cleveland has selected for the responsible position of private secretary, Mr. Henry T. Thurber, a Detroit lawyer and a brother of Rev. Dr. E. G. Thurber, pastor of the American Chapel in Paris. Seven of the Cabinet are college bred, seven lawyers and the majority Presbyterians, as in the Harrison Cabinet.

The counsel and arbitrators whose arguments and decisions are to settle the controversy relative to the rights of Great Britain and the United States in the Bering Sea met in Paris last week, examined credentials

and adjourned until March 23, when the claims of counsel will be heard and argument begin. The positions to be taken by the United States, in brief, are these: that up to the cession of Alaska Russia exercised exclusive right to the seal fisheries in the Bering Sea and claimed the right to prevent any invasion of this exclusive right; that when Alaska was ceded all rights and authority which Russia claimed in the sea east of the water boundary established by the treaty of March 30, 1867, passed unimpaired to the United States; that Great Britain's failure to object to Russia's original claims is to be interpreted as assent to the same, and that the phrase "Pacific Ocean" used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia did not include the water now known as the Bering Sea. Wherefore, the United States, having valuable property rights in the Alaska seal herd which breeds in the waters of the sea, has been and is justified in employing means to protect the herd. These regulations have been ignored by Canadian and British sealers, hence the seizures, the diplomatic controversy and the need of arbitration to determine the amount of damages, if any, due to the United States. Our interests are in able hands and, be the decision what it may, the significance of the method by which it is reached cannot be lost. It will serve as a link in the chain which ultimately will girdle the earth with peace.

The relation between "sea power" and national growth or decay has no more authoritative interpreter than Captain A. T. Mahan of the Naval War College at Newport, author of works that have extorted the admiration of European critics. He gives in the March *Forum* his reasons for believing that, as to Hawaiian annexation, The United States finds herself compelled to answer a question—to make a decision—not unlike, and not less momentous, than that required of the Roman Senate when the Mamerline garrison invited it to occupy Messina and so abandon the hitherto traditional policy which had confined the expansion of Rome to the Italian peninsula.

Captain Mahan shows in a conclusive way the strategic and commercial importance of the Hawaiian Islands, for as he says, when the Isthmian canal is completed the islands "will constitute a center of commerce, inter-oceanic and inferior to few, if any, in the world," and, "shut out from the Sandwich Islands as a coal base, an enemy is thrown back for supplies of fuel to distances of thirty-five hundred or four thousand miles—an impediment to sustained maritime operations well-nigh prohibitive." He adds: "Comparative religion teaches that creeds which reject missionary enterprise are foredoomed to decay. May it not be so with nations?" So much for an expert's opinion as to the desirability of our controlling the Hawaiian Islands. Speedy annexation is another matter, as the legislators in Washington are beginning to realize, and our Washington correspondent reflects the general opinion that the Senate of this Congress will not ratify the treaty drafted by Secretary Foster, the probability being that a committee of investigation will be appointed to determine the exact state of affairs in Hawaii and report to the next Congress. Princess Kalulani is on her way to this country.

The Supreme Court of Kansas has decided in favor of the Republican House of Representatives, the Populist member of the court dissenting, questioning the right of the judiciary to determine the membership of the legislative branch of the government and contending that by so doing the judiciary is infringing upon the self-determining right of a co-equal branch of government, a right which is sacredly guarded in the constitution. This decision is reported as accepted by the Populist leaders and they are preparing to take the place of a minority in the Douglass or Republican House, at the same time intending to issue an address to the people stating that they yield reluctantly to the decision and making the question an issue in the next campaign. It is with a sigh of relief that this result is contemplated. At one time the State was perilously near anarchy. The reconstruction of the militia on partisan lines, now under way, is lamentable. When membership in any company of any State's militia is made conditional upon partisan opinion, or when, as in Ohio or Pennsylvania, a class in the community excludes itself from membership because of suspicion that the organization as a whole is being used in the interest of another class, then the need of reform and prudent management of the militia becomes apparent. As a valuable arm of public defense the militia has its place, but it was not organized to be the weapon of a party or a class.

For the last decade of its history New Jersey has been gradually lowering the quality of its representatives in Congress, its governors and its legislators at Trenton. The State that used to send men like Stockton, Dayton and Frelinghuysen to Washington, and elect as governors men like Daniel Haines, Joel Parker and George Ludlow, has in these latter days passed into the control of men like Leon Abbett and Miles Ross. The influx of respectable citizens from New York and New England into towns like Morristown, Orange and Montclair has not been able to prevent the Democratic ring from counting in its governors and legislators year after year. When gerrymandering has been necessary that has been done. When ballot box stuffing has been needed that has been done. The defeat of the Hudson County ring last fall, Governor Werts's recent refusal to be a party to legislation which contemplated reinstating the ring, and his superior appointments to the judiciary had given the people of the State some reason to believe that a better day was dawning.

The course of events at Trenton last week, however, shows how thoroughly entrenched the lowest elements of society are in the State capital and how thorough the political overturn in the State must be. It was freely stated early in January, when a former race track employé was made speaker of the Assembly and the owner of the Gloucester race tracks was conceded to hold the votes of several assemblymen and senators in his hand, that ere long the legislators would be asked to give their votes for bills legalizing gambling in return for the money contributed by the gamblers to the Democratic party's resources during the last campaign. That which was predicted has come to pass.

Three bills have been railroaded through the Legislature, vetoed by Governor Werts and passed over his veto, and a Supreme Court decision declaring the laws unconstitutional seems to be the only hope of the decent citizens of the State, who had no opportunity to express their indignation at Trenton while the legislation was pending. Rarely have such infamous laws been placed upon the statute-books of any commonwealth. They make gambling legal; they countenance the cruelties which have made winter racing at Guttenberg the scorn of "decent" gamblers; they defy even the lowest code of morals. It is well that the people are organizing law and order leagues and venting their indignation in mass meetings, but the only hope for a better state of affairs in New Jersey is a political revolution which will call out the better elements of both parties into a united force for the destruction of demagogism and jobbery. The Science of Municipal Corruption, which is so relentlessly exposed in the *March Forum*, must be met by the Science of Municipal Regeneration, which Dr. Gladden is describing in his papers month by month in the *Century*.

It has been apparent for some time that the Welsh Liberals might break away from Mr. Gladstone unless he kept his pledges and took the initiative in legislation curbing, weakening and ultimately abolishing the Established Church in Wales. In ways that were unmistakable Mr. Gladstone has been made aware of this contingency during the days that have intervened since Parliament opened, and the sequel was revealed by the introduction last week of a bill suspending the creation of new interests of the Established Church in Wales. Lord Randolph Churchill savagely attacked the measure and Mr. Gladstone, and harried the premier into a speech of amazing vigor and eloquence, recalling to his admirers his best efforts of earlier years and revealing to his opponents that his armament is as heavy and formidable as it ever was. He admitted that the bill simply presaged disestablishment but said that justice demanded that the majority in Wales, which is overwhelmingly Nonconformist, should have that which it desired. The bill passed its first reading by a majority of fifty-six, the Irish members standing solidly by their Liberal allies. The Liberal victory in Cirencester, in which the Liberals regain a seat they lost last October, is regarded with great satisfaction and interpreted to mean that rural West England approves of the home rule measure and the many reforms to which the Liberal party is pledged. The breathings and mutterings from Ulster are none the less in number and intensity. Archbishop Croke has appealed to the Irish factions to unite in convention on March 8 and consider in concert the home rule bill, a measure which has his and the Pope's approval.

The election of M. Jules Ferry to the presidency of the French Senate is a welcome sign of stability and a desire by French legislators to have able men at the helm. The report of the government accountant, appointed to examine the accounts of the Panama Company, just rendered, shows how enormous were the sums paid to contractors for which no vouchers are in existence, and

how enormous were the profits of the contractors, their own admissions and accounts being the evidence. M. Flory calculates the total traceable profits of the contractors at 77,747,504 francs. Cross examination of ex-Secretary of the Navy R. W. Thompson, by the congressional committee, has substantiated the comments we made last week that even if the men at the American end of the exchequer did not bribe legislators or profit by contracts they were greatly overpaid for the use of their names.

Germany is noting the phenomenal rapidity with which the agrarian party is growing, combining the forces of the agriculturists, the peasants, the members of the Financial and Economic Reform Union, the Bimetallic Association and the anti-Semites, and demanding the overthrow of Von Caprivi, protection to agricultural interests and a return to bimetalism, in short, a reversal of the imperial policy. Bismarck is in sympathy with the agrarian leaders. Caprivi and the emperor are carefully and wonderingly noting the development of events, and a dissolution of the Reichstag and a test of the respective strength of the emperor and the people may be very near. A non-official referendum instituted by the liberal societies of Belgium resulted in the polling of a large vote and a preponderance of sentiment in favor of manhood suffrage. The verdict of the people, it is expected, will influence the Chamber of Deputies in its vote on the question this week.

IN BRIEF.

Fast Day in Massachusetts will be April 6. Governor Russell properly respects the will of the legislators.

This is a good time for those preparing for missionary concerts to read Dr. Rufus Anderson's book on the Hawaiian Islands.

Don't lose too much time between the expiration of the morning service and the beginning of Sunday school. Children with nothing to do are not to be blamed if they become restless.

The attempt made on Mr. John W. Mackay's life, while a similar attempt on the life of Russell Sage has hardly passed out of mind, will serve to make millionaires feel that great wealth is at any rate not a guarantee of personal safety.

Claudius Clear, in the *British Weekly*, makes the clever point that some preachers are not entitled to say "My hearers," for their congregation invariably is asleep. Others will say, "Dearly beloved" when they would not lend a sixpence to any who sit in the pews before them.

One compensation for the severity of the winter is the opportunity for labor which the huge snowdrifts create. Every member of the army of the unemployed in Boston capable of wielding a shovel could have obtained work last week at twenty cents an hour, and yet there were some who preferred loafing to toiling.

The neat pamphlet issued by the Congregational Club of Boston, the *Necrology for 1892*, is a fitting memorial of the ten members who died during the last year. Every member will read it and with much more interest and tender remembrance than if the club had to listen to the reading of it as a prelude or postlude of an evening's discussion.

Dr. Washington Gladden, in his last report of the proceedings of the Cosmopolis City

Club, recorded in the *March Century*, makes one Mr. Payne say, "It begins to look as though the reorganization of cities for partisan purposes would soon become a large part of the legislative program." Do you wish proof of this? Read the narrative of recent events at Albany.

Whether or no its theology was up to high-water mark there is a touch of both humor and pathos in the prayer of a Gloucester fisherman: "Make us as good Christians as circumstances permit." We once heard an eminent doctor of divinity start out on his long prayer with this utterance, "We thank Thee, O Lord, that we have not been as bad this week as we might have been."

The printing of the Koran in English and its free distribution is proposed by Mr. A. R. Webb, who comes to represent in this country the Mohammedans of India. It will be interesting to compare their Scriptures with those of the Christian faith. The \$150,000 which it is said has been guaranteed for this missionary enterprise will not make many converts, but will add to the enlightenment of the people on the Mohammedan religion.

It takes all kinds of experience to get at the depths of meaning in the promises of the Bible. For example, a minister who has been in much demand as a preacher but who, having resigned his pastorate, is waiting with such patience as he can summon for a suitable call says rather pathetically that he never before realized the full significance of the name which Isaiah said was going to be given to Israel, "Thou shalt be called, Sought out."

The general tone of the secular press touching the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday has been either altogether apathetic or openly hostile to the prevailing Christian sentiment of the nation. There have been a few honorable exceptions, however, and it ought to be a matter of local pride that two of our Boston dailies, the *Journal* and the *Advertiser*, have taken strong ground in favor of closing the gates on the Lord's Day. Fortunately, the matter seems to be no longer an open question.

The death of ex-Confederate Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard removes the last of the distinguished leaders of the "lost cause." To the very end he played a losing game, especially for others, by his connection with the Louisiana State Lottery. He and General Early made a distinguished pair on the ticket drawing occasions at New Orleans, when one or the other set the wheel of misfortune in motion. Seventy-five years of life and its gray hairs do not always constitute a crown of glory.

Whatever differences of opinion there may be as to the McKinley tariff bill there can be but one sentiment as to the misfortune which has befallen the author of it in the loss of all his property through the failure of a friend whose notes he had indorsed. His determination to pay in full the indebtedness which has suddenly fallen on him with money a considerable portion of which he has yet to earn will win for him the sympathy of the public of all names and parties, and while it is admitted that business cannot be carried on without indorsements by business men of one another's paper this incident will make men cautious how they put their names in places where they represent all their possessions.

Fewer more important conventions, so far as the influences which they set in motion are concerned, have been or will be held this year in the South than the Tuskegee Negro Conference, a report of which appears in this issue. The assembling for the second time of from six to eight hundred negroes to ask what

they could do to help themselves and their race marks progress toward responsible and worthy citizenship. One of the best things said there was this utterance of a negro over eighty years old but full of ardor: "Quit buying so much candy and whiskey. It won't hurt anybody to work. Desé white folks all work. Take an ole nigger an' put him in de field and de sun can't hurt him. Take counsel of dis conference an' in two years there won't be a mortgage in your whole country."

The terrible gales that have swept over land and sea during the past month have sent not a few vessels plunging upon the rockbound coast of Massachusetts. In most instances loss of life has been averted through strenuous self-endeavor or the swift aid of the life-saving crews. But a different tale comes from Buzzard's Bay this week. The son of the light-house keeper on Cuttyhunk Island on the night of the 24th discovered the brig Aquatic wrecked on a treacherous reef near the island. A crew of six hardy fishermen immediately volunteered to go to the vessel and crew in peril. Using a boat of the Humane Society they put out into the surf and tempest, and when within thirty feet of the brig the boat was capsized and five of the six succumbed to death. They leave widows and children whose future is dark. Never has the small community of seventy-five souls suffered such a crushing blow. Relief from those who love courage and self-sacrifice ought to flow into the stricken homes, and if sent to Hon. John Simpkins, 223 Washington Street, Boston, will be distributed by a citizens' committee, of which he is treasurer and Lieutenant-Governor Wolcott chairman.

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE.

Boston, Feb. 27.

Boston has rejoiced in many ways in the visit of the army of school superintendents which congregated here last week from all over the Union. They came with more excuses for tardiness than the pupils under their charge have brought to school for a long time, but this was not their fault. Snowdrifts and bitter cold and blocked trains hindered them, but they pressed on their pilgrimage and were rewarded by receptions so abundant and varied that only by the sternest determination did they succeed in carrying out their three days' program of work, which included discussions of many important problems of teaching and administration of the public schools. Harvard University extended to them generous hospitality, only surpassed by the Boston publishers, who crowned their visit by a royal reception at the Hotel Vendome at midday, Feb. 23. It was the largest gathering of poets, prose writers, educators and other men and women of literary fame which our city has seen for many a year. There was a social hour with a bountiful lunch and then a postprandial festive season for the 500 guests, among whom Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was the center of attraction. Around him on the platform, or near it in the west drawing-rooms of the Vendome, were T. W. Higginson, T. B. Aldrich, C. C. Coffin, Charles Eliot Norton, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, Louise Chandler Moulton, Margaret Deland and many others of almost equal fame. Mr. H. O. Houghton made the opening address, Dr. Brooks, president of the National Educational Association, followed and then Dr. Holmes, who was greeted with great enthusiasm made a witty speech, showing that eighty-four years had not taken the sparkle out of his

life and that he fulfills the promise, "They shall still bring forth fruit in old age." Then he read a poem which he said he had not thought of till half-past ten that morning and remarked, as he began to read, "I hope I shall like it myself." Here it is, a proof that the poetic fire still burns bright at more than fourscore years:

Teacher of teachers! Yours the task,
Noblest that noble minds can ask,
High up Ionia's murmurous mount,
To watch, to guard the sacred fount
That feeds the streams below;
To guide the hurrying flood that fills
A thousand silvery rippling rills
In ever-widening flow.

Rich is the harvest from the fields
That bounteous Nature kindly yields,
But fairer growths enrich the soil
Plowed deep by thoughts and wearied toil
In Learning's broad domain.
And where the leaves, the flowers, the fruits,
Without your watering at the roots,
To fill each branching vein?

Welcome! the author's firmest friends,
Your voice the surest Godspeed lends.
Of you the growing mind demands
The patient care, the guiding hands,
Through all the mists of morn.
And knowing well the future's need,
Your prescient wisdom sows the seed
To flower in years unborn.

There was another gathering of educators last Thursday evening at the United States Hotel which, though not exactly in the same line as the National Superintendents' Association, represents a not less worthy force among the educational movements of the day. It was the New England Chautauqua Association, and notwithstanding the severe weather some 150 members assembled from places near and far in New England. There was a reception in the parlors and at 7 P. M. the newly decorated banquet hall of the hotel was filled with guests. Rev. William Full presided and Rev. A. E. Winship acted as toastmaster. He, by the way, more than any other one man, was responsible for the success of the reception to Dr. Holmes which we have already described. Most of the speeches were by familiar voices whom Chautauquans always seem glad to hear. Bishop J. H. Vincent wrote a letter which was read. Dr. J. L. Hurlbut, in well-rounded periods, sang the praises of the C. L. S. C. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore told of the ways in which it opened doors for the people to new light and knowledge. B. B. Johnson, Esq., president of the New England Assembly at Lakeview, Rev. C. E. Jefferson, Rev. A. E. Dunning and others made brief addresses, which were interspersed with singing and cornet playing and the meeting broke up at about eleven o'clock.

The Evangelistic Association of New England has maintained with commendable zeal for several months noon daily meetings in the heart of the city, evangelistic in character but designed as well to be helpful to business men who might care to devote a part of their hour for luncheon to prayer and praise. During the earlier part of the winter Faneuil Hall was utilized for this purpose, but of late the Bromfield Street Methodist Church, favorably located to draw in the passing crowd, has been the rallying place, and a good-sized congregation may be depended on every day, composed largely of men. The net is drawn at the close of the services and already no less than 200 persons have signed cards promising in definite terms to lead a Christian life. Space is left on the card for the expression of their church preferences and then the cards are sent to the various ministers of

the city. This week the leader of these daily meetings is Walter A. Dunnett of Hamilton, Ont., who is making a favorable impression and seems conspicuously qualified for the work of an evangelist. The association has in the field this winter twenty-six missionaries—men and women—who are holding services up and down New England. Since its organization five years ago it has assisted 110 churches to secure pastors and it sends out every week men to occupy Congregational, Baptist and Methodist pulpits.

The meeting of the Pilgrim Association last week Tuesday, attended by over fifty pastors and laymen of the city, showed by its enthusiasm and practical plans a disposition to fulfill its mission. The president, Samuel B. Capen, outlined his project for uniting the different religious clubs in a movement for municipal reform on a broad, sensible, non-partisan basis. The duty of the sisterhood of churches to come to the aid of several enterprises located at strategic points, but embarrassed for lack of the wherewithal, was set forth and it was unanimously voted to recommend that all the churches take up a collection May 14 for church extension.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

The events of the past week at the Capitol have emphasized the inefficient and commonplace character of the Fifty-second Congress, which has been from the outset a great disappointment to all except those who desired it to fail. Failed it has, most egregiously. The first or long session was a paradise of laziness; this present second or short session has been a saturnalia of filibustering. Beyond the imperative appropriation bills nothing has been accomplished except the passage of a national quarantine bill. There is one week left, it is true, wherein Mr. Hatch, peradventure, may prod his anti-option bantling through the narrow gateway of legislation, but nobody expects more than this.

Immigration bills, bankruptcy bills, silver repeal bills, Nicaragua bills, car-coupler bills—what chance have they against the omnipotent filibuster? Some of them may possibly succeed next week, but it seems improbable now. If the rules are not changed soon, so as to reduce filibustering to a minimum, Congress might as well be abolished and the country thereby saved much expense and more mortification.

The silver extremists even announce that they propose to filibuster against one of the appropriation bills next week—the sundry civil bill—because the Senate attached to it the amendment providing for the issue of three per cent. bonds. This was done because it seemed a matter of vital necessity, and it was too late in the session to attend to it in a separate and special bill.

If this bill should be defeated it is likely that President Cleveland would call an extra session, more especially as several other important matters demand settlement. The new President, it is now assured, will go into office supported by a Congress Democratic in both branches for the first time in thirty-five years. This advantage is in a great measure offset by the fact that the Democrats are very badly split up on the silver question and by the wretched state of the national finances.

This latter consideration is giving thought-

ful men of all parties here great anxiety. The situation has two very bad features—the long-continued outflow of gold has reduced the treasury store of the precious metal to the very border of the reserve fund, and the vast expenditures of the Government during the last four years have exhausted the surplus and carried the balance to the wrong side of the account.

The politicians hope in a vague way that Messrs. Cleveland and Carlisle may be able to find some method of escape from these dangers, but nobody here has as yet been bold enough to suggest any details of the process. Meanwhile, the regular "old-line" Democrats in and about the Capitol are pondering the new Cabinet in their mighty minds and trying very hard to "make it out," as Captain Cuttle might say. Mr. Cleveland has certainly given them more to think of lately than they are accustomed to and the exercise, while it may be highly beneficial to intellectual activity, does not appear, judging from the remarks pervading the capitoline atmosphere, to be conducive to the growth of amiability.

The public generally, however, seems to regard the Cabinet appointments as very satisfactory, especially from a "business" point of view. Politically the Cabinet is deemed quite anomalous. It is evident, from its constitution, that Mr. Cleveland has made up his mind to have his own way and to devote all his energies to the accomplishment of the reforms which he considers necessary. Proof of his tremendous strength with the people multiplies daily. The latest report is that the Tammany leaders themselves have come to the conclusion that they might as well bow to the inevitable, and are on the point of cutting Senator Hill adrift and attaching their political hawser to the victorious President-elect.

The Hawaiian annexationists are looking much more solemn than they did a week or two ago. Then they were sure the annexation project would be consummated without the slightest difficulty and under the whip and spur. Now they are afraid that it will not be accomplished at all. A few days ago a two-thirds majority was calculated upon in the Senate by the friends of annexation, but today it is estimated by careful judges that that body is about evenly divided on the subject.

The department clerks have been feeling very nervous for some weeks because the House passed a measure adding another hour to their day's work, but the Senate will probably not agree to it. The action of the House is very unpopular here, and deservedly so. The clerks work hard enough already and no advantage would accrue to the government from increasing the length of their daily service. One of the minor pieces of legislation which will probably be perfected, and which receives much praise, is the discontinuance of the old custom of draping the public buildings in mourning whenever a high officer or ex-officer dies.

Another bill which is now hanging between the two houses, and which has been much commended by the better class of citizens, is the new liquor bill for the District, which is much more stringent than the old laws. One of its provisions, which treats the fashionable clubs just the same as the public bars in relation to Sunday selling and late hours, is, of course, violently

opposed by the clubmen, and it is on this point that the two houses are disagreeing.

The inaugural preparations are actively maturing, and the sound of the hammer, the saw and the ax is heard in the land. Immense tiers of seats have been erected at every possible place along the route of the procession and the decorations are already beginning to appear in defiance of the cyclonic winds which prevail here nowadays almost continuously.

The advance guard of the army of visitors has already come to town. Many of them are members of the society of Daughters of the Revolution, which has been holding a convention here this week. The attendance has been large and enthusiastic and the members express satisfaction with the results of the meeting, although most of the time was used up in the election of officers. This apparently simple operation developed so much rivalry that the fair daughters resorted to filibustering and kept it up for a whole day or two with quite as much success as the more seasoned filibusters in Congress, from whom they may have taken the hint as many of the daughters were seen at times during the week in the galleries of the House intently watching the proceedings.

The President and Mrs. McKee will leave for Indianapolis in the afternoon of March 4. Secretary Noble and Attorney-General Miller will leave for their homes in St. Louis and Indianapolis, respectively, on the same day. Secretary J. W. Foster has already gone, having sailed for Europe today on his Bering Sea arbitration errand. Secretary Charles Foster will start for Fortoria, O., on March 16 and Postmaster-General Wanamaker will begin an extended tour through the South, Mexico and California on March 8. Secretary Tracy will soon return to New York, while Vice-President Morton and Secretaries Elkins and Rusk will remain here until late in the spring or early in the summer, when they will return to their homes. Thus will fade away gradually the "bright particular stars" of the brilliant Harrison administration.

C. S. E.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.

The recurrent February "saints days" in the national calendar are observed here with unabated fervor. Lincoln's birthday is a legal holiday in Illinois. It was a general pulpit theme on Sunday, the 12th. For Washington's Birthday the Union League Club secured Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale to speak at the Auditorium, and his address was followed by a banquet at the League Club house in the evening.

The liberal churches hereabouts have awakened to a sense of their share in the responsibility of providing religious privileges for the multitude of strangers coming to this world's "Mecca." Fifteen pastors, representing Unitarians, Universalists, Independents, the Ethical Culture Society and Reformed Jewish congregations, have agreed to establish a headquarters in the city as a place of hospitality and interchange of mind, expecting also to engage a large central hall for Sunday.

People outside can form slight opinion of the weight of cares which come upon the men who are pushing to completion the buildings of "the White City." Several of

the largest buildings have been so covered by snow and accumulations of ice that the roofs had to be broken through in places to relieve the strain. The leakage occasioned greatly retards the locating of exhibits or even the storage of them. If any men and women in the world deserve special consideration during the Lenten season it is those who have the management of this colossal fair.

"Byways of travel" is a luring title to those people who like to listen to anyone returning "from going to and fro in the earth and from walking up and down in it," albeit his reputation is not of the best. It is because the mass of men go on their beaten track and follow the main thoroughfares, even in lines of religious interest and information, that it is so pleasant to fall in with those who dare or care to turn to the right hand or to the left to find what of good is on "the byways." Any great city offers immense side attractions of this kind, which, in all probability, are quite unknown to the very neighborhood around them. There is in Chicago "a local habitation and a name" having a world-wide fame as the "Moody church" and the "Moody Bible institute," which, after all, the bulk of Chicagoans have never seen and of whose work few Christians in America are cognizant.

Readers of the *Congregationalist*, therefore, may be glad to have more certain knowledge of the Chicago headquarters of Mr. D. L. Moody's evangelization service. The nucleus of it all was the Chicago Avenue Church, popularly named "the Moody church." This is an independent or people's church, maintained with special reference to evangelistic methods but has a settled pastor, Rev. T. B. Hyde, formerly of Dublin. The location, on the North Side, is in a down-town district but accessible to a large middle class and wage-earning population. Taking this church as a base of operations, the Bible Institute for Home and Foreign Missions and the Chicago Evangelization Society were organized about three and a half years ago, with Mr. Moody as president.

Like every living force this work has been a growth and an outgrowth, attaining a wider sweep of purpose as it has become rooted in experience. The Bible Institute has buildings attached to the Chicago Avenue Church like wings to an angel. The one on La Salle Street is occupied by the woman's department, and is presided over by Mrs. S. B. Capron, the superintendent. In the rear, situated on Institute Place, is the men's department, in which are the large recitation hall, the reading room, offices, the refectory and students' lodgings. During the past year there have been 118 women and 261 men enrolled, a total of 379 students in course. At present there are 121 students in the men's department, though some of these are wives of the men studying, who carry out the rule of "two being one" in that they study with their husbands. The women's department has an enrollment of fifty. The classroom work of the men and women is in common for the most part, the teachers meeting their students in the large lecture hall. What, then, are the regular merits of this unique Bible seminary? It exists for a distinct object. Mr. Moody saw the need of a great increase of lay workers in all lines of Christian activity. In order

to be successful they must have special preparatory study. This study was to be exclusively in the English Bible, to secure a full mastery of its contents and the power to use the Bible in the direct work of preaching and teaching and Bible readings, all with a view to reaching the unconverted and saving them.

The superintendent of the Moody Bible Institute is Rev. R. A. Torrey, with whom is associated a small corps of permanent instructors, while courses of lectures are given by prominent men of both England and America who are especially strong on certain phases of Bible doctrine. While the World's Fair is in progress the work of the institute will go on with redoubled efficiency by the aid of many eminent lecturers and Bible specialists. As an indispensable help in gospel work the teaching of music, both instrumental and vocal, is made prominent, being directed by Prof. H. H. McGranahan. The drill in singing is chiefly a class exercise, but individuals showing superior voice and aptitude receive a careful education in music and voice culture. Prof. T. M. Hawes of Louisville, Ky., is engaged from July to September, and again in January, training the students in elocution, the reading of Scripture and delivery of sermons.

Another purpose intimately united with the Bible study was the daily exercise of each student in some personal effort to reach unconverted people either by visiting homes, by cottage meetings, in children's meetings, at jails or hospitals and in the summer months by tent meetings, moving their tabernacles from one part of the city to another, wherever most needed. The regular theological schools are now adopting this method with their students in modified form. The course of study at the Bible Institute covers two years, but many persons are admitted for shorter terms of study. There is no vacation during the year. In fact, the summer time is the fullest and busiest season. Then it is that teachers come for a few weeks' special lectures or for an opportunity to learn the ways of city evangelization. Ministers find the Bible Institute a favorable vacation resort to brush up their acquaintance with the English Bible, being occupied with the Greek and the Hebrew all the rest of the year. Such is the pressure of application for extra space that two additional buildings have just been leased to accommodate the women's department and more room has been provided for men also. It is given out that "the lectures and recitations of the institute are open to any outside of the home who may wish to attend them."

And now what of the students, the men and women the Bible Institute trains to send out? They aim at six results: thorough consecration; intense love for souls; a good knowledge of God's Word, and especially how to use it in leading men to Christ; willingness to endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ; untiring energy; the baptism of the Holy Spirit. Unless each one pursuing study shows a marked advancement in spiritual life it is felt that the institute work has not in such cases attained its object. The students represent as many as twenty-six denominations, many of them coming from other countries. Within a few days a company of eight young men have arrived from Ireland and

another delegation is expected soon. A large number are from Great Britain. The men and women trained at the institute are available for a great variety of Christian work. Fifty graduates are on the foreign field, many of them in the Sudan. They are chiefly sent out by the China Inland Mission and the Missionary Alliance. Others become pastors or city missionaries, or engage in Y. M. C. A. service or become evangelists.

It may be asked, How is all this work maintained? The Bible Institute has no endowment, but is supported by constant private benevolence. England sends goodly contributions toward the running expenses. Theirs is the motto of faith, "Give us *this* day our daily bread." If there be any churches that "have not where to bestow their goods" on their benevolent societies for any reason the Bible Institute would be a safe place of deposit while the claims of other missionary work are being adjusted. When comparison is made of all the enterprises set in motion by Mr. Moody to hasten the world's evangelization it may appear that none other equals the Bible Institute for Home and Foreign Missions, founded on the Chicago Evangelization Society. Already "their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world."

Q. L. D.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.

The last week in Berlin has been crowded with festivities. First came the long-talked-of marriage of Princess Margaret, daughter of the late Kaiser Friedrich, sister of the present kaiser and granddaughter of Queen Victoria, with the millionaire Prince Carl of Hesse. The wedding day, Jan. 25, was the anniversary of the mother's marriage in 1858. Following the civil service, at the home of the bride, came the religious service in the Castle Chapel, where so many Hohenzollerns have been married. This chapel was most beautifully decorated, and filled with an audience representing nearly every court in Europe. A special feature of the occasion was the presence of the Crown Prince of Russia, whose visit in Berlin of four or five days, even if without political significance, and whose reception by the emperor are thought to indicate peace, and a possible weakening of the Russian alliance with France.

Two days later came the festivities connected with the emperor's birthday. As this is a holiday, Unter den Linden, the streets leading to the castle, most of the more prominent streets of the city and the public squares were ornamented with flags and illuminated at night. A little before noon the magnificent equipages of the foreign ministers began to roll along the streets and were the object of unflagging interest to tens of thousands, who were waiting to catch a glimpse of the occupants on their way to pay the customary congratulations to the emperor. Fortunately his speeches this year were few and without significance. His friendly words of welcome to his Russian guest, at a military feast in his honor, and the brief reply of the latter have been favorably received, especially in Russia. The socialists, of course, have criticised these great displays and the immense cost necessarily attending them, seemingly forgetting that a sister of

an emperor is not married every day and that in a country where almost every one celebrates birthdays it is fitting that the birthday of the ruler of the country should not be forgotten.

It is easy for popular speakers to criticise the vast expense of royalty and to suggest that it would be better to use the money thus squandered, if it be squandered, in meeting the necessities of the poor, but it is not easy to see how these expenses can be avoided, or how the money, even if it were saved for the poor, could be used for their real benefit. What most of the poor need is steady work, while others need habits of industry and economy which no gifts of benevolence can secure. The lack of employment on the part of so many thousands arises from economical conditions which the emperor and his advisers can do little to change. So far as private benevolence can alleviate suffering it has done so, and it would seem that with the system of rest stations, where one can get a night's lodging and breakfast and supper for a few hours' work, the city asylums, where one obtains lodging and food free for a certain number of nights in succession, and the *arbeiter* colonies, or work colonies, where persons having a trade can go and remain till they find a place, there should be no real suffering on the part of the worthy poor.

But observation shows that suffering exists, and to a degree which few persons who have not specially looked into the matter understand. It is this suffering, this living from hand to mouth on the part of so many thousands, that renders the socialist movement in Germany formidable. Wages are everywhere low, with no prospect of their being raised. Strikes are practically useless as capital is hardly holding its own, yet labor feels itself oppressed and is constantly crying out for relief. At a recent meeting in Berlin it was openly asserted and without contradiction that 200,000 persons are out of work in this city alone. This can hardly be true.

In the meanwhile the parliamentary committee continues its discussion of the military bill, which will bring additional burdens of service and taxes on the country but which, in spite of criticisms, will probably become a law, and that, too, without an appeal to the country. Caprivi is managing the bill wisely and in insisting on its necessity for the national defense is likely to carry his points. The emperor favors it and even in military circles where at first the bill was unpopular its proposed changes are finding defenders.

Just now every country in Europe is struggling with peculiar difficulties. England has the Irish question to settle, disestablishment in Wales and Scotland, local government, the labor question and matters in Egypt. France has her Panama scandal and the plotting of monarchists, Boulangists and socialists. Germany has her scandal in the asserted illegitimate use of the Guelph fund for political purposes. Russia has debts which she cannot pay, Nihilists who increase faster than their mates are banished to Siberia and religious dissenters like the Stundists whom she persecutes and Jews whom she robs and banishes. To her chagrin Bulgaria is prospering and in all the Balkan states there is a growing independ-

ence of her power. Even Turkey is less afraid of her pressure than formerly, and it is whispered that Russia is not unwilling to befriend the sultan if she can persuade him to protest against the continuance or the strengthening of English control in Egypt. Holland has her labor troubles, Belgium political difficulties at home and the ever increasing complications connected with the management of the Congo Free State. Switzerland is trying to put herself into a position where she can maintain her neutrality in case of a European war. Portugal has repudiated a part of her debt and is now proposing to reduce it still further with a like disregard of the rights of creditors. Spain is poor and her ministry weak and vacillating. Italy, while contending nobly against the machinations of the papal party and staggering under a load of debt which a less courageous people would have deemed it impossible to carry, has an additional burden in a bank scandal in which some of her most prominent men may sooner or later be involved. Greece can scarcely find means with which to pay the interest on her debt and keep the government going. Sweden and Norway have the consular question which threatens the permanence of the union, and even Denmark, though less disturbed than other European countries, finds it difficult to satisfy Conservatives and Radicals at the same time.

As to Turkey in Europe the best that can be said is that her power is diminishing year by year and in no long time may cease to be a factor in European politics. The sick man in Asia can then be left to live or die as the fates decide. Of Austria it is enough to say that her financial problems are as perplexing as ever and that a government which has Hungary and Bohemia to bring into sympathy with the principles of the *Dreibund* has a task which might well frighten the wisest statesman living. Yet the prospects of peace are good, far better than a year ago. With good crops the coming season, a revival of industry and trade, the burdens will be lifted from the people and a clear day of general European prosperity dawn. It cannot be denied that leading statesmen are hoping for the repeal of our tariff and the speedy coming of that era of free trade which will give European industries the control of the markets of the world.

The Harnack question is far from settled. It may break out again very soon with increased violence. Harnack has published a reply to Professor Cremer of Greisfeld in which he maintains the position taken in his first pamphlet. Numerous church bodies have also published resolutions *pro* and *con*, but as yet no really thorough examination of the basis on which the assertions in the Apostles' Creed rest has been made. Three professors in turn, Kähler of Halle, Cremer of Greisfeld, Seeberg of Erlangen, have been invited to come to Berlin to withstand Harnack's growing influence, but each has declined. But for the understanding that such a call is intended to be a rebuke to Harnack and his friends the position is one which any man fitted for it might well covet. As it is, it may be doubted if a person with the requisite ability will be found to fill it. Harnack's edition of the Gospel and Apocalypse of Peter and of the Fragment of the Book of Enoch is attracting a good deal of attention in Germany and may help to solve

some problems over which scholars have long and vainly labored. FRANKLIN.

CURRENT THOUGHT.

AT HOME.

The March *Century* is notable because of a contribution by Prof. E. L. Curtis of Yale Seminary giving his estimate of The Present State of Old Testament Criticism. Here the people will find the subject set forth in a popular way, yet embodying scholarly results of personal investigation, and especially comparison and a summing up of the views of other scholars representing all schools. Professor Curtis affirms that the present question before Old Testament critics is not that of codes or documents existing in or underlying the Pentateuch. This fact may be regarded as decisively established, but he points out that "acceptance of this documentary composition and analysis of the Pentateuch or Hexateuch does not mean, however, that we are to receive the frequently verse-splitting partitions of the laws and narratives as fixed with perfect accuracy." He concedes that while "scholars who regard these documents as post-Mosaic are not altogether agreed as to their date or order of appearance," yet he claims that "among them there is not that divergence of view which one might expect." He does not believe that men like Welhausen, Robertson, Smith and Cheyne, who deny any great creative epoch at the beginning of Israel's history, who allow no parallel to be drawn between Christ and Moses, will be able to maintain their positions, for it requires the assumption that the Scriptures were edited and re-edited until they have become "veritable Joseph's coats of many colors." It presents "the strange psychological phenomenon of the prophets, whose official basis is said to rest upon heathenism, lashing with invective and threatening their contemporaries for forsaking the religion of their fathers." Moreover, "it is not in harmony with the discoveries of ancient literature in the East." After giving his reasons for rejecting the traditional theory of inspiration, he says of the Old Testament histories: "They were not written primarily to give a record of human events, an understanding of the human course of history, but to reveal God, to give religious instruction. . . . Their purpose was homiletical. . . . In the presentation of those facts they assume at times what may be called an ideal character. . . . This does not mean that these writings are fictions. They are not."

President-elect Tucker of Dartmouth describes the work of the Andover House in Boston in the March *Scribner's* and prefaces the more descriptive part with a statement of the principles underlying the "higher philanthropy"—of which it is a phenomenon—which is endeavoring "to put right social conditions themselves" and yet, at the same time, realizes the legitimate sphere of "the lower philanthropy," which endeavors "to put right what social conditions have put wrong." "There are facts in social life which will not yield their entire content except under the sympathetic approach. Science, which is unsympathetic, does not find what it is after. Sentiment may be lacking, but not sympathy. Still the fact remains that the new philanthropy is making its strongest appeal to young men and women, especially to those who have the best intellectual and moral training. It is impossible to overestimate the seriousness and enthusiasm with which the incoming generation is attacking what it believes to be the problem of its time."

The *Examiner* agrees with us in pleading for a dignified, careful consideration of the question of Hawaiian annexation: "What, pray, is the necessity for rushing at a breathless pace into this annexation project? The Hawaiian Islands will not run away and we know for

a certainty that no other power is bent on snatching them out of our hands. . . . 'The provisional treaty,' Mr. Harrison remarks in the accompanying letter to the Senate, 'it will be observed, does not attempt to deal in detail with the questions that grow out of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.' And it is precisely for this reason, because it does not deal in detail with these questions, that we are unable to share the President's solicitude for its immediate ratification. It is no paradox to say that the question of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands is all detail—is detail and nothing else."—The *Christian Advocate* takes the same ground, believing that annexation will be "a grievous mistake; that it is open to all the objections urged against unrestricted immigration. . . . The haste thus far has been indecent."

Prof. Willis G. Craig of McCormick Theological Seminary, in the *Mid-Continent*, pays his respects to the editor of the *Evangelist* and recent contributors to that journal who have assailed the committee that prosecuted Professor Briggs and who have questioned the authority of the General Assembly. He sums up with these questions: "Is it wise to attempt to embarrass this New York Presbytery case by such an assault on the prosecuting committee, which is at the same time an attack upon the leading principles of Presbyterian church government? Is it not necessary, under existing circumstances, that the church, as represented by the highest court, should give an authoritative opinion upon the doctrinal views which have been judicially investigated by the Presbytery of New York? Does any intelligent man suppose that there will be quiet and pause in our beloved communion in regard to the questions forced upon her attention by Dr. Briggs until such authoritative decision as only the assembly can give has been handed down."—The *Plea for Peace and Work*, to which we referred editorially last week, appeals to the Presbyterian editors just according as they are conservative or liberal. The *Presbyterian* (Philadelphia) asks: "Is this the wisest way to secure the end desired? Is it not rather calculated to provoke counter action? Is it not drawing lines which have not hitherto been sharply defined? Does it not commit men in advance to a certain policy or line of action, and therefore will it not rather arouse than allay strife?"

ABROAD.

The *British Weekly* does not like the way in which Mr. Gladstone is treating the Welsh and Scotch Liberals and their demands for disestablishment. "When will our Liberal newspapers and Liberal leaders awaken to the fact that Nonconformists have passed and are passing in multitudes to the Unionist ranks disgusted at the continual equivocation and postponement with which their own questions are treated? . . . Nobody in Scotland wishes to do anything ungracious in this matter. The desire is to adopt a generous policy and thus facilitate the early and happy reunion of the church. But the truth more and more clearly appears. These suspensory bills are bills for the suspension of the thoughts, words and deeds of the advocates of religious equality till Mr. Gladstone has done all the work he means to do."

St. George Mivart returns in the *Nineteenth Century* to his defense of the thesis that There is Happiness in Hell. The Roman Catholic scientist replies to his critics: "The educated men and women I have talked to on the subject of future punishment I have found to range themselves in two sections with respect to the representations of hell current amongst Catholics. . . . viz., For one of these sections such representations are matters of amusement. They regard them as representing a barbarous, grotesque or comic side of the Catholic system. The other more earnest section

regard the matter gravely and calmly, or with a sigh confess they amount to a demonstration that the Christian Church cannot embody a divine revelation." Professor Mivart's personal belief is that "it is not a matter of faith that the aversion of the damned from God is eternal. I desire to believe, then, that together with that process of evolution and amelioration which I have advocated there also goes on a gradual cessation of aversion from God, and ultimately a positive attraction toward Him. . . . As aversion from what is highest and best naturally means more or less suffering, so attraction toward it must imply a certain degree of happiness."

HAWAII AND OUR AMERICAN MINISTER THERE.

BY REV. WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS, D. D.

Four days after the reading, July 8, 1776, of the Declaration of Independence to the people in Philadelphia by John Nixon, on a platform erected in 1770 to observe the transit of Venus, Captain Cook sailed from Plymouth to discover Hawaii. He named this fair archipelago after John Montagu, the fourth earl of Sandwich, the inventor of stratified refreshment. This famous nobleman and inveterate gamester, to save time and to enable him to go on with the game without intermission, used to have thin slices of bread and ham brought to him. Nourishing himself with these relays, his name clung to this expedient of nutrition and has been transferred into most European languages. As tenaciously as to the bread and ham and to the one hundred advertised varieties of the original three-ply sandwich has his title clung to Hawaii.

On Feb. 14, 1778, Cook having landed took advantage of a prophetic tradition among the natives and passed himself off as the long-expected god. Any fool can do that for a time, the crucial test of character is to be one's own true self, whether god or man. Cook in some way received a hurt and groaned. "A god never groans," thought the Hawaiians, and forthwith the outraged savages killed him.

Early in this century the island kingdom was for a while under the nominal protectorate of Great Britain, but modern history dawned on the Hawaiians in 1820, when the American missionaries began their Christianization. In forty years idolatry, as a system, was among the shadows of memory. A solid triumph of American missionary labor was this education of the whole people in Christianity and industry. They were taught to know Christ and to earn their own living. Between the farewell meeting at Park Street Church in 1819 and the year 1860 was wrought, under God's blessing, one of the grandest victories of the cross known in history. In 1829 the independence of the kingdom was acknowledged by the United States and in 1844 by France and England. The Kamehameha dynasty came to desine in 1872, and in the riot between the followers of Kalakaua and Emma order had to be restored by armed forces from American and British ships in the harbor of Honolulu.

Now that troubles have again broken out and order has been restored under "the symbol of light and law," shall it be protectorate or annexation? Rising out of the salt deep like Venus out of the foam, this fair figure in the Pacific lures alike the two great English-speaking nations. Great

Britain wants this lovely prize, even as she seems to want pretty nearly the whole earth. Certain it is that in swift moving events this Pacific Venus is in transit, but across the face of which sun—England or the United States? Possibly there may be significance in the time fact that the reading of the Declaration of Independence on the observatory antedated Captain Cook's sailing and discovery.

In the long cherished opinion of many American statesmen there can be but one great political luminary in the North Pacific. Our minister at Honolulu, John Leavitt Stevens, is one of these who so think. In the diplomatic service of this nation since 1870 and serving under five presidents, withal both a man of affairs and one of our best read scholars in the literature of diplomacy and international law, he seems to be the right man in the right place.

Of oldest English and earliest New England stock Mr. Stevens was born at Mount Vernon, Me., Aug. 1, 1820. Trained in the common schools and fitting himself at the academies for the Universalist ministry, he served in his calling till ill health drove him from the pulpit into journalism. In 1855 he became with Mr. James G. Blaine one of the owners and editors of the *Kennebec Journal* at Augusta, Me. For fifteen years, during the anti-slavery campaign and the war, in political conventions and in the Legislature, Mr. Stevens kept unsoiled the white flower of a pure life. From 1870 to 1873, as American envoy at Montevideo, in South America, he protected ably the American interests during the war between Uruguay and Paraguay and helped to bring about peace. From 1877 to 1888 he was our minister at Stockholm, during which he wrote an able octavo history of Gustavus Adolphus and most worthily received the degree of LL. D. from Tufts College. Besides learning two languages at the age of fifty, Mr. Stevens reads constantly in history, diplomacy, biography and is one of the men best versed in European movements of states. He believes there must soon be a United States of Europe or anarchy, for the people cannot long stand such taxes and armaments. In June, 1889, President Harrison appointed him minister resident at Hawaii. The significance and importance of the post was shown when in July, 1890, the official grade and title was raised to that of envoy plenipotentiary. This power enabled Mr. Stevens to act promptly without waiting for instructions from Washington in the recent revolution.

In the many hours spent in Mr. Stevens's company, and in the days under his roof, besides the pleasant impressions of a home in which were daily prayer at the family altar and thanksgiving at the table, there was bred the conviction that no man was better prepared for duty or knew more unerringly the spirit of American policy, tradition, principles and needed action than Mr. Stevens. In his three diplomatic positions, all at seaports in three distant portions of the globe, thousands of American naval officers and travelers have partaken of his hospitality. To them has come with sorrow the news of the loss by drowning, Jan. 30, of his accomplished elder daughter, Grace. In this time of severe public duties such a private sorrow is doubly painful. Whatever be the political future of these

weatherless isles, in which "Old Probabilities" could not make a livelihood, our American interests are in good hands.

SCROOBY OLUB SKETCHES.*

IX. THE EMIGRATION TO HOLLAND.

BY REV. MORTON DEXTER.

As has been explained, no practicable alternative remained to the Scrooby church but to depart from England. As Bradford puts it, they were "constrained to leave their native soyle and countrie, their lands & livings, and all their freinds & famillier acquaintance." Yet, although they could not stay, they were not allowed to emigrate freely. The legal and ecclesiastical authorities interposed every possible hindrance, not hesitating to employ trickery and even actual force. No description can be more suggestive than the pathetic language which Bradford used years afterwards when narrating their experience:

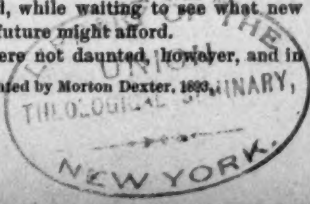
Though they could not stay, yet were ye not suffered to goe, but ye ports & havens were shut against them, soe as they were faine to seeke secrete means of conveyance, & to bribe & fee ye mariners, & give extraordinary rates for their passages. And yet were they often times betrayed (many of them), and both they & their goods intercepted & surprised, and thereby put to great trouble & charge.

For example, in 1607, a large number of them hired a ship, intending to sail from Boston, on the Lincolnshire coast. The master agreed with them upon a day and a place of embarkation. But he failed to keep the appointment and the delay caused them heavy expense and, of course, serious anxiety. At last he did appear in the nighttime and took them and their goods aboard, but only to betray them. He had connived with the authorities for their capture. The officers promptly arrested them. They were put into open boats and taken ashore, their persons, even those of the women, being searched with gross indignities. Stripped of money, books and much other property, they were carried back into the town through inquisitive crowds and imprisoned.

It is pleasant to be told that the magistrates "used them courteously, and shewed them what favour they could," although having no power to release them. The case had to be laid before the lords of the council, so settled was the policy of the government not to allow even a few rustic farmers to disregard the statutes requiring conformity, and, there being then neither telegraphs nor public postal service, messengers had to be employed, no matter how long the accused remained in prison awaiting trial. They were kept in jail for a whole month and then, although their lordships of the council dismissed the greater part of them, seven of the leaders were continued in prison and bound over for further trial at the next assizes. Who these seven were is not stated, but there can be little doubt that Robinson, Brewster and Bradford were among them. What became of those set at liberty is not recorded. Probably they had no other alternative but to return sadly to Scrooby, or wherever else they had lived, and try to resume their former life as best they could, while waiting to see what new hope the future might afford.

They were not daunted, however, and in

* Copyrighted by Morton Dexter, 1893.



the spring of the next year, 1608, they made another attempt. Their seven leaders appear to have been again free. Apparently distrusting their own countrymen, they this time engaged at Hull a Dutch captain from Zeeland. They told him their pitiable history frankly and he promised to be loyal to them. Between Grimsby and Hull, on the bay formed by the mouth of the Humber, they knew of a lonely stretch of shore. There this captain agreed to meet and embark them. Thither, therefore, they sent the women and children the previous day, in a small vessel, the men planning to follow by land. The little vessel with its precious load reached the rendezvous, but the roughness of the sea had made the passengers ill, so that the vessel was run for shelter into a small creek, where she grounded at low tide. The next morning the Dutch captain appeared, as agreed, but the transfer of passengers could not be made until high tide, about noon.

Meanwhile the men of the company came. The shipmaster sent his boats to embark them, but as soon as the first boatload had been shipped the work had to be abandoned. There appeared "a greete company, both horse & foote, with bills & gunes, & other weapons; for ye countrie was raised to take them." Whether the emigrants had been watched constantly by spies, or their renewed disappearance from home had been detected at once, or their progress through the country to the coast, which must have been slow and impossible to be wholly concealed, had attracted notice, is matter of conjecture. It is remarkable, not that they were discovered and pursued, but that they so nearly escaped. The Dutchman, having a fair wind, made sail at once, and was not to blame for so doing, inasmuch as his remaining could not have benefited the emigrants and doubtless would have involved him personally in serious consequences—probably his own imprisonment and the loss of his ship.

The plight of the Pilgrims was pitiable, indeed. The few men who had succeeded in embarking were compelled to leave their families and companions visibly doomed to arrest and renewed persecution. Moreover, most of their money and clothing for the voyage, together with what other little property they had, was on the smaller vessel with the women and children. They sailed away, not only in distress and fear for those left behind but also in great bodily discomfort. To make matters worse they at once encountered a heavy gale. They were driven almost to the coast of Norway and barely escaped foundering, the ship actually once being given up for lost by her crew and her escape seeming to them, by the record, hardly less than a miracle. The voyage, which was expected to occupy not over two or three days, lasted for two whole weeks, but at last they reached their destined port in safety.

As for those left behind, all the men, except as many as were believed necessary to assist the women and children, prudently scattered and escaped. The others of the company were arrested at once, in a condition of mind and body easier to be imagined than borne. They proved a burden to their captors after all. Says Bradford:

They were hurried from one place to another, and from one justice to another, till in

ye ende they knew not what to doe with them; for to imprison so many women & innocent children for no other cause (many of them) but that they must goe with their husbands, seemed to be unreasonable and all would crie out of them; and to send them home againe was as difficult, for they aledged, as ye trueth was, they had no homes to goe to, for they had either sould, or otherwise disposed of their houses & livings. To be shorte, after they had been thus turmoyled a good while, and conveyed from one constable to another, they were glad to be ridd of them in ye end upon any termes; for all were wearied & tired with them. Though in ye mean time they (poore soules) indured miserie enough; and thus in ye end necessitie forste a way for them.

There may have been some popular sympathy with them in the Lincolnshire region. Certainly, some of the local authorities were disinclined to treat them with extreme severity. Possibly the harshness shown them was due chiefly to orders and superior officials sent from London, whom the people of the region did not dare to oppose yet did not heartily approve. In any case, however, the sufferings of the Pilgrims were grievous. Yet the hand of God was in that which befell them, overruling it for good. A fitting close of the story is found in these further words of Bradford:

Yet I may not omitte ye fruite that came hearby, for by these so publick troubles, in so many eminent places, their cause became famous, & occasioned many to looke into ye same; and their godly cariage & Christian behaviour was such as left a deep impression in the minds of many. And though some few shrunk at these first conflicts & sharp beginnings (as it was no marvel,) yet many more came on with fresh courage, & greatly animated others.

It must be remembered that these are only two of the bitter experiences which the Pilgrims underwent in their endeavor to escape from England. But, as Bradford adds:

In ye end, notwithstanding all these stormes of opposition, they all gatt over at length, some at one time & some at an other, and some in one place & some in an other, and mette together againe according to their desires, with no small rejoicing.

Robinson, Brewster and other principal members, it is recorded, were among the last to go, having stayed to help the weaker ones off before departing themselves.

"UNTO THE END."

BY MARY ESTHER ALLBRIGHT.

The pastor of the new brick church at Jefferson Square was nearing the close of his Sunday morning sermon. The day was bright and the seats were full. Honestly, manfully, the preacher spoke to them. Russell Thayer was not, strictly speaking, a handsome man, but few people ever thought of that. He was strong, with a sturdy physique, a clear, logical brain and a heart that was fixed. He was happy, brimming over—somewhere within him a well of mirthfulness bubbling up continually. Near the door sat a strange-looking man. He was about thirty-five, thin and bent, with a pale face, thick black hair and dark eyes. As the speaker gathered his whole force into a final appeal the man leaned forward with clasped hands, cheeks flushing nervously and in his eyes a peculiar commingling of exultation and sadness. Ah, those eyes! Who could describe them? Nothing so pathetic as the windows of a soul when the soul is darkened and bewildered. A few words of prayer followed the sermon and then came the closing hymn. During the singing the man on the back seat quietly

passed through the door and vanished. Few noticed him, no one missed him. The audience bowed reverently, the benediction was pronounced and the service was over.

The busy day, with its many duties and various drafts on mind and heart, closed at last. Mr. Thayer came home from the evening service thoroughly tired. As he ran up the steps to his door his foot stumbled against a package on the porch. He reached down and picked it up. At the same instant the door opened and a petite figure stood there at the entrance of the cheerily lighted hall. This was Mrs. Thayer, the minister's wife, a wee, winsome body, with the Greekish sounding pet name of "Mymonides," invented by her husband but usually shortened to the more appropriate form of "Mona." Reaching up she gave him a kiss and pulled him into the little sitting-room. "See, I've made you a cup of tea," she said, and bustling around soon had him established in an easy-chair with a tray of dainty refreshment before him. "Do you know, Russell," she said, "I wanted to go dreadfully tonight, but Katy—why, what have you found?" "I don't know," he answered, turning the big envelope over curiously. "It seems to be a lengthy document. Think I'll drink my tea before I attack it," which he forthwith proceeded to do. Mona pulled out the good-sized roll of paper and began to investigate. She read in silence for a minute then exclaimed in astonishment, "Why, Russell Thayer! What can this mean? Listen," and she read: "Son of man, I am he that was dead and am alive. I am he that has the key of David. I have had a terrible battle, not against flesh and blood, but against blackness and darkness beyond the power of man to think or conceive. I am the rider of the pale horse. Can't you hear the clang of the hammer going on all over the earth? Old Vulcan is hard at work. He is riveting chains, he is forging fetters and weapons for a great and terrible day. What think ye of me? I am the light of the world. I am also the darkness. I am the bright and morning star and I am the judge of all the earth. Son of man, I have looked upon thee and loved thee. My love for thee is wonderful, passing the love of women. My soul is knit to thine. Thou hast my word and I know that thou wilt speak it faithfully. Speak on and give my message. The days shall come when all shall know that I have loved thee!"

Mona looked up from her low seat with a half-frightened expression. "What does it mean?" she said. "Isn't it dreadful!"

"Only some poor crazed fellow," said Mr. Thayer, soothingly, "here is something more," and he picked up a square card which had slipped out of the package. Turning it over he found the words: "Go to the brook which flows under the hill, at the foot of the fir tree where the thunderbolt struck. There you will find a gun which has a history; and there you will find the sword of death! It is sheathed; it is chained. It can do no harm, except at my bidding. Thou art my best beloved. Thou art safe."

Mr. Thayer looked at Mona. "I'll go and look tomorrow," he said, "there may be something there worth finding."

"Go and look!" she echoed. "Russell, you mustn't! Something dreadful may hap-

pen to you. Ugh! what doleful ideas and language! They make me shiver!"

"There is something mournfully sad in it to me," said Thayer. "This writing is the hand of a gentleman and the expressions are taken from some of the sublimest passages of the Bible. I must try to find the man out. Now, Mymonides, let's talk of something else," seeing that she was really disturbed; and after a little chat and a few restful minutes, during which Thayer listened dreamily as Mona, in the parlor across the hall played grand old hymns with their classic harmonies, the lights were out, the house grew quiet and the weary pastor was asleep.

Outside a slender, bent figure paced up and down, watching the bedroom window and the shadows as they fell upon the curtain. "My beloved is mine and I am his," he murmured, and then as silence and darkness fell about the house, "So give I my beloved sleep!"

Monday morning was dark and rainy. Possibly it was blue as well as dark to the minister of the brick church, for sometimes a reaction came even to him. Fortunately for his wife and household he held up his head, smiled with determination and whistled the blues away. After breakfast he smuggled himself surreptitiously out of the side door and secretly took his way to the "brook at the foot of the hill." Its course was through a very disagreeable and watery swamp. "Not exactly romantic," Mr. Thayer admitted to himself as he surveyed the prospect. He looked down at his polished shoes and glanced rather anxiously up and down the road to see if any one was looking. Then, with a sudden decision characteristic of him, he swung himself over the fence, clambered down the embankment and began to pick his way over the wet ground. "If any one discovers me now he'll think I'm daft," he said to himself, "but I must have that sword!"

Stepping carefully along, with an occasional plunge over shoe in mud and water, he thought he saw, just beyond the bridge, something peculiar sticking up out of the water. "It's the muzzle of a gun," he exclaimed, "sure enough!" Then he fished out, in triumph, an old revolutionary musket. "Now for the sword!" he exclaimed, making his way back to firmer ground.

When he reached the foot of an old, scraggly tree he found, encircling the trunk near the roots, a rusty iron chain, held together by a huge padlock without a key. Fastened to it, and carefully hidden under tangled grass and dead leaves, was something which gleamed through the rubbish like gold. Thayer eagerly brushed away the leaves and drew it out. It was a magnificent officer's sword, the sheath curiously enameled with gold and its ivory handle a marvel of beautiful carving. Fastened near the hilt was a card bearing the single ominous word, "Death!" Mr. Thayer whistled a little and sat down on the bank. He was not superstitious nor particularly impressionable in the line of romance, but there was something uncanny about this experience which was altogether out of keeping with his usual matter-of-fact and practical life. "What will Mona say," he thought, "and how am I to get back? Well, there's only one way," and gathering together his "finds" he turned resolutely homeward.

A week or two went by. The old musket, cleaned and oiled as well as possible, hung suspended on the study wall. Just over it was the sword in its sheath, bright and shining from the rubbing it had received, while festooned above both was the old iron chain, finished at one end by the padlock. During this time a number of mysterious missives reached the minister in various ways. He found them in the doorway, in his pulpit, once on the outer sill of the study window. Common to all of them was the lofty, imaginative language, while underlying and breathing through them all was a tender, intense love, expressed always in the most spiritual and mystical words of Scripture. There was a singular pathos, often, in the allusions to his loneliness and sorrow. Sometimes the tone of the writings changed to stern denunciations and solemn warnings, but always with the same assurances of peace and safety to one—the beloved.

Once, one rainy, windy night, Mr. Thayer stepped out upon the porch to fasten a slamming blind, preparatory to closing the house for the night. He was startled to discover a tall figure standing near the porch. He could just distinguish, in the light from the window, a white face with dark, strange eyes turned toward him. A thin hand was raised with an odd gesture and he caught the words, "Peace be with you," uttered in a low voice by the strange personage, who immediately disappeared in the gloom about him. "That's the man!" said Thayer, emphatically, to himself, inwardly resolving not to tell Mona anything about it. "I declare, I feel a little—well—awe-struck myself," and he went in, locking doors and windows with unusual care. Truth to tell, the sleep of the genial pastor was not quite as sound as usual that night. Waking or dozing those mournful eyes seemed to follow him and the tender words, "Peace be with you," sounded over and over through his brain. "Poor fellow!" he thought, "he thinks he is Christ, the Saviour of the world. Not an uncommon hallucination. I remember an expert once told me. What ought I to do and how can I do it? I'll see tomorrow."

Tomorrow came and late in the afternoon Mr. Thayer went into the church for a book which he had forgotten. The light from the setting sun shone through the colored windows, filling every part of the audience-room with a soft, rich beauty. Russell sank down in the pulpit chair and gave himself up to a quiet enjoyment of the hush and the solitude. He began to think of all the love and labor and sacrifice that had been put into that very building. He thought of his people, of his plans, of his sermon for the coming Sabbath and at last drifted into a veritable brown study. The colors grew fainter in windows and on walls and shadows were beginning to creep into the corners. All at once, breaking into his abstraction, sounded from some mysterious quarter the words, "The Lord is in His holy temple!" Thayer looked up and saw coming toward him down the side aisle the same mysterious figure he had seen once before in the night and the rain. As the man came nearer he gazed full at Thayer, his face lighted up with a winning smile. "You love my Father's house," he said, "and you have made it a house of prayer.

You are John, the beloved disciple." Russell looked at him pityingly, all fear gone. "Yes," he said, gently, "I love your Father and your Father's house. Will you tell me your name and where you live?" "My name is above every name, but I have no home, nor any place to lay my head. They have wounded me in the house of my friends," with an indescribably sad intonation, "and they sent me, not to prison or to judgment, but to what is worse, an asylum! Yes, they sent me there, and they shut me in with bolts and bars. But the Lord sent His angel and opened the doors. Nothing can hold me, not even the grave!"

The two men stood looking at each other in the gathering dusk. It was a striking picture, though never to be put on canvas. Suddenly the stranger made a little appealing gesture and put out his hand. "My enemies are all about me," he whispered. "They deny me, they betray me, I am despised and rejected, but you—you will be loyal and true! I have chosen you; can I trust you?"

Thayer looked at him a minute, a great compassion filling his heart. "Who has made us to differ?" he thought. Stepping close to the poor fellow he laid his strong arm across his shoulders and looked into the troubled eyes. "Yes," he said, "you can trust me. I will be true. Now let us go," and he led the way out of the church. Mr. Thayer watched the man as he walked hastily away, then locked the church and went home. He said nothing about the episode, but that night as he sat in his pleasant home, with his wife moving happily about and the little ones romping around him, he thought of the pathetic eyes and voice and with all his soul he thanked God for reason.

One bright morning a day or two after Mr. Thayer walked over to the railroad station to meet a friend. Dancing along beside him was Myrna, the pet and pride of his heart, a little fairy of three. She was throwing a bright-colored rubber ball along before her and running after it. As they neared the station Thayer met an acquaintance and stopped for a minute to speak to him. Just then the electric bell tinkled and the heavy white guard came down across the road. An express train was coming! Little Myrna had just thrown her ball and it landed right between the rails. She looked up and caught sight of the train. "Papa, my ball!" she cried, and the next instant she had darted under the guard and was there on the track square in front of the rushing engine! Thayer uttered one cry and started forward, but some one was quicker than he. Out from behind a high hedge, which protected a house very near the station, sprang a tall, slight man. With a bound he was on the track between the child and the engine. Seizing her dress he threw her one side, but his foot slipped and he went down. "Down brakes!" whistled the engine, and gradually the heavy train slackened and stopped, but not until the cruel wheels had done their work. The poor fellow lay there pale and unconscious, both legs crushed. "Westcott, take Myrna home, will you?" said Thayer, with white lips. "I must go with him."

While waiting for the ambulance he sat beside him holding his hand and watching his pulse, while tears dropped upon the

face of the man who, taking his place, had saved the life dearer to him than his own. Carefully he was carried to the nearest hospital, and there by the clean, white bed, with the dusky hair and thin, white face on the pillow, Mr. Thayer sat waiting. "Will he die?" he asked the doctor. "O yes," was the answer, with a shake of the gray head. "He could never survive such a shock. There is no constitution there," and the busy man passed on. Still Thayer watched the unconscious face. "Is it all over?" he thought. "Is this life never to be made right? O, it must be!" Suddenly there was a slight stir on the pillow. The man's dark eyes opened and fixed themselves on the face of Mr. Thayer. "*Greater love hath no man*"—he said, faintly; and as the strong man knelt beside the bed and kissed the thin, white hands he smiled and whispered, "Unto the end—having loved—loved—unto the end." Then, turning his head quietly on his pillow, he breathed one sigh and was gone.

"Gone home!" thought Russell Thayer, as he looked for the last time at the refined face, "happy at last in his Father's house! He is strong and free now and he understands it all." In a quiet spot of the beautiful Pine Hill Cemetery is the resting place of the stranger who laid down his life for the man he loved. It is often visited by those who have heard the mournful story of his life. At the grave stands a beautifully carved stone with the simple inscription, "In grateful and loving memory of one of the Sons of God."

THE KUMI-AI CHURCHES OF JAPAN.

BY REV. F. E. CLARK, D.D.

During the last four weeks I have had an unusual opportunity of becoming acquainted with the missionaries and churches of the American Board in Japan. From Saturday, Nov. 26, when we landed at Yokohama, until four weeks later, on Saturday, Dec. 24, when we bade adieu to Japan on sailing from Nagasaki, there was scarcely a day that I did not see something of the work of the noble band of men and women who represent the Congregational churches of Japan. I can emphatically say that no more loyal and devoted sons and daughters of the Puritans are to be found in any quarter of the globe, none who stand more intelligently and steadfastly for the faith once delivered to the saints, none whose consecration is deeper or more controlling than theirs.

The Congregational churches of America have reason to be justly proud of the brethren and sisters representing them in this great island empire of the East. It has long been recognized that only the keenest intellects, as well as the most devoted hearts, could make headway against the multiform skepticism of this inquiring people. The natural selection which such a demand brings about has collected in the mikado's empire those whose intellects and hearts are equal to the great task imposed upon them of setting the impress of Christianity upon this marvelous new kingdom which in a day has been born into the family of the great nations of the world.

It is also gratifying to note that the Congregational or *Kumi-ai* churches seem to have in them a self-propagating power, and

even where missionaries have not gone Congregational Japanese pastors have established churches of the Pilgrims' polity. Many pastors of these churches, men like President Kozaki of the Doshisha University, Mr. Yokoi and Mr. Harada of Tokyo, Messrs. Miagowa and Miyaki of Osaka, Mr. Homma of Kobé, Mr. Fuwa of Kyoto and many others scarcely less distinguished, are among the leaders of religious thought in Japan.

The wave of rationalism and destructive criticism, which at one time swept over the country, seems to have spent its force in Japan as in other lands, and a tendency which gave much uneasiness and not a little sorrow to the evangelical and spiritually minded seems to have been in a good degree arrested within the last few months. A real evangelical fervor, as well as zeal for the abstract truth, seems to possess the minds of the Japanese pastors, many of whom, in intellectual ability, eloquence and executive power, are the peers of any of our pastors in favored old New England or the newer New England of the West.

In Kobé I was particularly impressed with the good work being done in the girls' school, in the Bible Women's Training School and in the Kindergarten Training School. These three institutions give tone and character to the Christian work in all the country round about and are pointed at as models in their way throughout all Japan. To be sure, they have felt the wave of anti-foreign sentiment which has swept over the country and which came near working such disastrous results in many missionary centers. But this tidal wave, too, seems to have reached its high water mark, and with its ebb comes new courage and confidence to the men and women who have endured the strain of the last three years.

In the Okayama *ken* a very valuable and varied work is being carried on by the little band of missionaries there holding the fort, Mr. and Mrs. Pettee, Mr. and Mrs. White and their efficient helpers in the girls' and and boys' schools. Here is the famous orphan asylum of that man of faith, Japan's George Müller, Mr. Ishii, whose cause has been espoused so zealously by Mr. Pettee that whenever he arises to speak an expectant smile plays over the faces of a missionary audience, for they know they are about to hear something good concerning the Okayama orphan asylum. No wonder that his heart is bound up in it. It is certainly a work worth writing about and working for and praying for. As some one has epigrammatically remarked, "Ishii's faith and Pettee's works have made the Okayama orphanage what it is"—a great, far-reaching influence throughout all Japan.

Another orphanage has been established at Nagoya for the "earthquake orphans," the many children bereft of one or both parents in the great earthquake of 1891. Beside the orphanage and the two schools not less than twelve churches and important preaching stations are connected with the Okayama station.

In Osaka, the second city of the empire, the representatives of the American and several other boards unite their efforts for the Christianization of this great metropolis. Mr. and Mrs. White have just moved here from Tsu, where their work has been most fruitful, and Mr. Allechin, just returned

from America, rejoices in a commodious Y. M. C. A. hall, very largely the fruit of his labors, and in the transliteration or Romanizing of the Japanese hymn-book, by which he has made these hard characters readable and singable by all who know only the queen's English.

Journeying across the country by rail about three hundred miles we come to Tokyo, the mikado's city of the mikado's empire. Here Dr. Green, the pioneer of the American Board in Japan, is the only resident missionary, but there are several strong *Kumi-ai* churches in the city and vicinity, so that under the care of this station we find nearly one-fifth the Congregationalists of Japan. I would like to speak of the good work in Maebashi and Sendai, in Totori, Kumamoto and Miyazaki, but my time and space forbid.

How shall I tell of Kyoto and the splendid Doshisha? Perhaps no mission in all the world is better equipped or better manned than that of the American Board in Kyoto. When in Australia even I heard its praises sounded everywhere by members of the London Missionary Society, who had visited Japan and all the missions of the East and who declared they had found nothing like Doshisha in all the lands they had visited. Few would hesitate to indorse this unbiased opinion of missionaries of another board.

Here, in the heart of Japan, in one of the great sacred Buddhist cities of the world, has been built up a famous Christian university, worthy in many respects to rank with Dartmouth and Amherst, Oberlin and Beloit—an institution which, in the esteem of the Japanese, stands second only to the Imperial University itself, an institution which will forever perpetuate the honored memory of Neesima.

No elementary education, either in science, morals or philosophy, will satisfy the progressive, wide-awake Japanese, who demand the very best and latest fruits of scholarship and cannot be put off with good intentions, poorly equipped schools or half-educated missionary laborers. They are as keen to detect the difference between the good and the best as any lynx-eyed Yankee with generations of Mayflower blood in his veins. It is no easy problem the missionaries in Japan have to solve, but that they are doing their best in the face of difficulties and obstacles peculiar to a highly organized, sensitive and patriotic race like the Japanese is evidenced by the Doshisha, the schools of lower grade and all the work which these noble men and women are doing.

I have only room to add that I have seen much of the faithful labors of men and women of all missionary boards and have come to rejoice most heartily in all the work God is accomplishing in this fair and fruitful land. In all these denominations and in all the Japanese churches where I have been I find the utmost friendliness to the Christian Endeavor idea and a great desire on the part of many pastors and prominent church workers to introduce the society. In the leading centers of Japan there are already more than a score of vigorous societies of Christian Endeavor, whose members will, I trust, do for Christ and the church in Japan what their brothers and sisters in other lands are seeking to do for the one Lord and Master.

The Home.

DAY BY DAY.

BY MARION HARLAND.

As the shepherd lifts the hurdle
Daily set about his sheep,
Shifts afield the wattled girdle,
Wills the flock to feed and sleep
Within bounds his wisdom orders,
Faring as his love assigns,
Pining not for richer borders,
Chafing not at strait confines—

So, O Father, when the morning
Grayly steals into my room,
Be it promise, and not warning,
Earnest of perfected bloom,
Of wise willing and wise giving:
To my restless spirit say,
"All thou hast to learn of living
Is to do My will TODAY."

Yesterdays—their prayers, their sinning,
Bootless cares and futile tears,
Thwarted end and rash beginning,
Are with Thine eternal years,
Tales all told, and sealed pages—
Turn I steadfastly away,
And from out the coming ages
Reverent take the virgin day.

Grace sublime of simple trusting
Grant unto Thy servant, Lord!
Without friction, without rusting,
I would take Thee at Thy word.
Nothing boding and naught asking
Of the dim and outer land;
Glad to do the tender tasking
Daily laid unto my hand.

It may be the safe surrounding
Of Thine angels' banding wings
Shall appoint fair meads, abounding
With the dew of Baca's springs.
If, instead of beauty, burning
Be the measure of Thy will,
Let eyes made by faith discerning
See the shining ones there still.

WHAT COLLEGE GIRLS CAN DO.

For the third time within a few weeks we open our columns to the college girls who are not obliged to enter the ranks of wage-earners and invite them to discuss the reasons for discontent at home after graduation. The articles already printed, including one this week, together with several which have been withheld simply because they cover precisely the same ground as these, have not been as fruitful as we hoped in suggesting ways for this class of girls to occupy their time usefully and happily. We therefore call attention to certain forms of effort upon which they may expend their energies in a manner to make their influence strongly felt. And whoever wields power worthily will never chafe with discontent nor be oppressed with a sense that her abilities are unused and her education a waste.

In the first place, cannot these college alumnae infuse more rational ideas into social life? The article in this department entitled *Intelligent Sociability* and written by a college woman is a hint of what may be done in this direction. In the case described it was the unselfish desire to make others happy as much as the character of the entertainment itself which made it successful. For life *must* have a motive in order to have any zest. Fashionable society palls more upon the college girl than upon her empty-headed sister because she realizes better how artificial and lacking in pur-

pose it is. The conventional reception as now conducted is often intolerably stupid. Fifty people or five hundred, as the case may be, crowd together in beautifully decorated rooms, exchange vapid nothings in the way of conversation, listen to music from a hired orchestra, eat indigestible compounds, criticize the costumes of the ladies, flirt a little, stifle a good many yawns, say a polite good night and go home declaring the whole thing a bore. A woman who holds a high social position, and therefore feels compelled to attend frequently such gatherings, said to the writer a short time ago: "You cannot think how I loathe them. It was well enough until the novelty wore off, but each winter they become more and more of a burden." Miss Addams of the Hull House in Chicago wrote in a recent *Forum*: "The time may come when the politician who sells one by one to the highest bidder all the offices in his grasp will not be considered more base in his code of morals, more hardened in his practice, than the woman who constantly invites to her receptions only those who bring her an equal social return, who shares her beautiful surroundings only with those who minister to a liking she has for successful social events. In doing this she is just as unmindful of the common weal, as unscrupulous in her use of power, as is any city boss who consults only the interests of the 'ring.'"

For college girls living in cities there are wonderful opportunities for creating a pleasant social life for worthy young men and women who have no home of their own. Make the experiment for once of bringing together a few of this class under your roof and enriching their meager lives out of the abundance of your resources and see if it does not yield abundant satisfaction. Many a noble character may be discovered in this way to whose future success you may contribute.

Then there are endless lines of constructive work in the field of sociology which need to be projected by women fresh from college who are used to inductive methods of study and work. In every community of any size there are plenty of agencies for the punishment of crime, but what is known of the science of prevention? A modern writer, in speaking of the army of tramps and thriftless workers, of those who are unsuccessful and discouraged because untrained for their work, puts this pertinent question: "Can any one doubt the difference to these unfortunates if half the money, time and thought now spent in supporting them and defending ourselves from their mistakes had been spent in loving, intelligent care of their bodies, brains and hearts at the time when every habit of life is getting its direction?"

Not long ago an examination was made of the 280 inmates in the girls' department of a house of correction. All were under eighteen and only two could make a dress and only three knew how to cook a steak or make a loaf of bread. The matron of the House of Mercy in Boston, to which Bishop Brooks just before his death sent the first contribution of \$100 for a new home, said that, so far as she knew, they had never had an American girl among the inmates who could cook a dinner or keep house. Can one who has been blessed with

a liberal education and is chafing with discontent at being an idler in her father's house read statements like these without asking whether she does not owe something to these less favored sisters?

To one who is really longing to make herself useful, which is synonymous, of course, with being happy, the daily papers fairly bristle with suggestions. For instance, the Boston *Herald* spoke of Ross Turner's pioneer work in decorating public schoolhouses with pictures, casts, etc., and the influence of this form of art education upon the pupils. How many college graduates who read the *Congregationalist* have their homes overflowing with choice photographs, packed away in portfolios, gathered, perhaps, during European travel, which could be utilized for a similar purpose in the towns where they live? Especially if their lot is cast in a small place, where the children have almost no opportunity for seeing good pictures, a movement of this sort, if tactfully carried out, would be doubly influential. In this line of educational effort is an article in *Harper's Bazar* for Feb. 18, which calls attention to the wretched condition of public schoolhouses in New York City. The writer, a lady physician, remarks: "There is no reason why public opinion should not force the boards in charge to provide the first requirements for all healthy growing beings, sunlight and fresh air, as well as space. In the education of such public opinion women may have a large share." Mrs. E. S. Richards of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology says that collegiate alumnae "would make themselves missionaries of a higher civilization by forming home science clubs wherever half a dozen women show the patience and courage to study the local conditions affecting home life."

We have not space to multiply suggestions. Any thoughtful girl will readily seek for them, remembering Mrs. Browning's stirring words:

The honest, earnest man must stand and work;
The woman also, otherwise she drops
At once below the dignity of man,
Accepting serfdom.
Whoever fears God fears to sit at ease.

Next week we propose to have an article showing numerous ways in which college girls and others who desire to be self-supporting may earn their living.

INTELLIGENT SOCIABILITY.

BY FLORENCE S. HOYT.

The new Baptist minister had just come to town. What could they do to make him and his attractive wife, who had left a flourishing Massachusetts church, feel at home in their Chicago suburb? The new superintendent of schools was also beginning a new life for his family in their community. This was the situation as the Congregational minister and his wife "talked it over" in that comfortable hour after the Sabbath evening service.

As a consequence of their deliberations the second Tuesday evening later found gathered in their simple home thirty persons whom they had deemed congenial. The Baptist minister and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Superintendent of Schools, the teacher of the new department of manual training in the high school and his wife and several of the other high school teachers were among the number.

After a half-hour of introductions and general conversation the host announced that material had been prepared for an Emily Dickinson evening. To each person were distributed two typewritten slips of paper, each slip bearing a half of a poem by Emily Dickinson. Each person was to find and claim the second half to complete the slip in his hand, which bore a title, so in time the company had been well shaken up and each person held one whole poem. All were seated in one room, and one of the ladies gave a short account of the poet's life for the benefit of any one who might not have read the prefaces to the published volumes nor Colonel Higginson's article in the *Atlantic*.

The hostess gave a short critique of the poems and then introduced the reading by:

This is my letter to the world
That never wrote to me,
The simple news that nature told,
With tender majesty.

Her message is committed
To hands I cannot see;
For love of her, sweet countrymen,
Judge tenderly of me!

The poems were classified under the general subjects of Nature, Heaven, Love and Life, and were necessarily named in order to call for them. To those who were familiar with the poems was given the pleasure of hearing an old friend speak, and to those who did not know Emily Dickinson a new friend was introduced. Two families purchased the two volumes the next day, a more tangible proof of the enjoyment of the evening than the hearty words that were said to the host and hostess or the enthusiasm that was expressed as the guests enjoyed their coffee or chocolate.

I. NATURE.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. I'll Lend. | 9. April. |
| 2. My Secret. | 10. A Summer Shower. |
| 3. Why. | |
| 4. Autumn. | 11. The Bee. |
| 5. Beclouded. | 12. The Snake. |
| 6. November. | |
| 7. A Day. | 13. The Bluebird. |
| 8. Sea of Sunset. | 14. The Oriole. |
| | 15. The Robin. |
| | 16. The Purple Clover. |
| | 17. The Grass. |
| | 18. The Fringed Gentian. |

II. HEAVEN.

1. Good-by. 2. Going to Heaven.
3. A Service of Song. 4. Faith.

III. LOVE.

1. Faithfulness. 2. The Wife.

IV. LIFE.

1. Notoriety. 2. The Show. 3. Success.
4. Aristocracy. 5. Weighed and Wanting. 6. A Life Worth Living.

After the last guest had gone I heard the minister's wife say: "Well, my dear, you see it is possible to make a real success of a literary evening. I am going to have an evening of sonnets soon. I shall ask each guest to bring a favorite sonnet. A short paper on this form of verse might be read and then the sonnets. Let each guest be provided with ballots on which he can write the names of authors. The one who recognizes the largest number may have a prize, be allowed to write a sonnet or to designate his favorite among all that have been read and to tell why he prefers it."

"That sounds somewhat complicated and you would have to be pretty sure of your company," said the minister, "but since you have made such a success of this evening I will second you in any entertainment you may care to try."

"There is Helen Hunt Jackson, too," said the elated hostess. "How many of her poems would be delightful rendered in

this way! Why, I shall wish to be entertaining intelligent people every week."

The busy mind went on planning long after her tired head had touched her pillow, yet the *motif* of all her planning was not mere social success but the spirit of that last read selection:

If I can stop one heart from breaking,
I shall not live in vain.
If I can ease one life the aching,
Or cool one pain,
Or help one fainting robin
Unto his nest again,
I shall not live in vain.

MORE FROM THE "DISCONTENTED COLLEGE GIRL"

Discontent and unrest are qualities of mind characteristic, perhaps, of the nineteenth century generations. Is it then reasonable to expect that college girls, as a class, should be entirely free from these qualities? But that they are more discontented and restless than girls not college bred I do not admit, nor that college training should tend to make them so.

To illustrate, I would like to mention a few of the reasons that seem to me would naturally prevent this much discussed and criticised state of mind. In the first place the college girl has already been away from home the larger part of four years, even longer perhaps at a preparatory school. Home must then have the charm of old associations, the memories of the past. One returns to home as to a firm foundation on which all ventures and enterprises may receive sane consideration and more effective interest. More mature and a little more experienced the college graduate recognizes the advantages of home life more truly than the girl who has never lived away from home can do. The non-college bred girl may have a desire to try something different, the college girl is convinced that boarding house life, no matter how pleasant, is not, and never can be, like home.

Secondly, *leisure* is, undeniably, the great advantage offered to a girl at home—time, interrupted it may be, but real time of one's own. If she chooses, this leisure may be made as scheduled as any schoolgirl would desire. She is in something the same position that a fellow of a university would be who had no examinations ahead of him but those imposed by himself. She is in the university of life and the course she may take is optional, the required work is very small in comparison with that demanded of the girl living away from home, and the electives offered her are very many and suited to all tastes. She has only to make her choices and become a specialist or a well-educated and useful woman.

One of the *Congregationalist* correspondents [in issue of 22 Dec., 1892] says that the lack of any regular employment produces discontent. True, but would one always remain a schoolgirl and have her tasks set for her and her copy written on the slate before her? No genius ever followed a printed rule. No great discoveries in science were ever made in the pursuit of Chinese-like habits of life. Leisure time affords the longed for opportunities to the true student, whether of human nature or of logic. The necessity of the struggle for existence being removed, one is able to live out his own aspirations without tolling in the treadmill. Ambition is good but needs direction into deep channels. When one

is done with lessons set by pages and problems whose answers are already known then is the time to begin on the unlimited lessons of life and the unsolved problems.

What college girl ever did all the reading that she wanted to or even felt that she ought to? In the serene and untimed leisure of home she can indulge this desire as well as many others. It would take too much space to enumerate further all those home privileges which tend to make the college girl contented.

There are exceptions in homes, there are exceptions in girls. Love is greater than duty, but duty well done sometimes evolves love. If college training does produce this disputed state of mind called discontent, and so long as I can hold my pen I will contend that it does not, it would be better for that college girl, unless her home is an unworthy one, that she had never seen the sun shine on the ivy clad walls of her alma mater.

J. M. A.

There are two classes of girls who find their way to college. The one goes there because, in the process of her education, college offers a broad culture. The other does not know what culture is when she enters the college hall as a freshman, but somehow she is there because there is a devouring fire within her which will not let her be content in the limitations she was born in and because she knows she was never meant to be contented there. The first belongs to that class of society which has as a birthright a hold upon those elements in life that give the highest satisfaction. The second belongs to that other class which must grapple with the world and which has only the guidance of natural instincts. The former is in the ascendancy in our colleges today, but it was the latter which gave the impulse to our first women's colleges.

Now it is the girl of this second class who is not going to be satisfied with living at home after she graduates. This is in no way depreciating the father and mother at home, whose noble self-sacrifice has been the means of a broader outlook. It is simply a natural result of the very force which made her seek college in the first place. And she will not be satisfied with any life where she does not gain and give as much as possible of complete living. While "the vaunted versatility and adaptability gained by college life" may be "acquired at home" by the first girl, who need not, and perhaps should not, regard college life as such a "serious" matter, yet it is a very "serious" matter to the second girl and means nothing short of emancipation.

It seems to me that, in so far as a girl belongs to the first class, she ought to be contented at home when she graduates, for, as your editor says, the home should be "the supreme object" of her "love and effort." But just so far as the college graduate belongs to the second class she will not be satisfied at home. I will say in closing that I am not at home, the reason being partly, not wholly, because I could not be satisfied there. However, I think I know how to appreciate a home.

L. H. W.

It seems to me as if the reason for the discontent of the college girl lies in the fact that she has not enough work with which

to occupy herself. She leaves college at twenty-two full of the vitality and activity of youth, and she cannot patiently settle down in her own home and read or study all the time, nor can she be contented with the small number of lectures or amusements that fall to the lot of a city whose lines are, perhaps, commercial entirely. She isn't obliged to go out into the world to support herself, the work connected with her own home is little enough and, except she turn to charitable work, that unfailling resource of the unmarried woman, her time is her own. The question is what shall she do with it. Is there not some sort of work that a woman can do which will occupy, perhaps, half of her time, leaving the other half in which she may do as she pleases?

It has been my experience that the girls who have been away from home at school or college, where their time has been fully occupied, and who come back to their homes are tremendously discontented. And is it not natural? The four years they have spent away from their homes have made them lose touch with their friends and now they must begin all over again—make new friends and find new interests.

What the remedy for this discontent is I cannot see. Parents and friends say, "Do something that interests you, work hard at it and you won't be discontented long." But any number of girls leave college with no particular bent for anything. They could teach if the necessity were upon them, and do it well, too. They could do almost anything if the obligation were there, but no niche seems waiting them and they fall into the routine of the town in which they happen to live, though they are always hoping that "something will turn up" to take them away from the dullness and sameness of their town to the bustle and activity of a larger one.

SISTER DORA.

BY FRANCES J. DYER.

One dull morning last August I took a train at Lichfield on the London & North-western railroad and after half an hour's ride emerged through a long tunnel into the mining town of Walsall. Turning to an old man who was employed about the station, I said, "Can you direct me to Sister Dora's monument?" Touching his hat, he replied: "That I can, ma'am, and be glad to. I knew Sister and she was a h'angel, ma'am, h'every bit h'of a h'angel." Thus volubly sounding her praises the old man walked with me the entire length of the station and then pointed down a street to the right.

Walsall is a grimy, sooty place with all the characteristics of a mining locality. A pall seemed to hang over the dingy houses. Untidy children swarmed in the narrow street and dramshops yawned on every side. As I wandered along it was hard to imagine the delicate Dorothy Pattison, reared in a home of comparative affluence, spending the best years of her life among these coarse surroundings. While trying to picture her thus I came suddenly into an open square, a sunless space with neither flower nor blade of grass to brighten the dullness, and there, against a background of dark stone houses, towered one of the noblest monuments I ever beheld. On a broad pedestal of Scotch granite carved with beautiful bas-reliefs

risers the white marble figure of a woman, matchless in its proportions, clad in the dress of a hospital nurse and holding in her hands a half unrolled bandage. But what transfixes one with admiration is the singularly uplifted and joyous expression on the chiseled features. Instantly there came to mind the words of one of the humble laborers who helped carry her to the grave: "We want her cut in marble, with her cap an' goon an' blessed face. It's not that we'll forget her—no danger o' that—but we want her to be there so that when strangers come an' see her standing up there they'll say, 'Who's that?' An' we'll say, 'who's that?' That's oor Sister Dora." The monument was built by countless small contributions from the poor and is the only public statue erected in honor of a woman in England, save Queen Victoria and Queen Anne.

Sister Dora's was indeed a wonderful life. The daughter of an English clergyman, the youngest but one of twelve children and extremely delicate in childhood, she is described at twenty as tall and strikingly handsome, of fascinating manners and overflowing with wit. She was full of a restless energy and had a large measure of what is called personal magnetism. She had a passion for helping people, was gifted with strong common sense and an indomitable will. This last characteristic was the occasion at times of keenest trial. It led her at the age of twenty-nine to oppose her father's wishes and join the Protestant Sisterhood of Good Samaritans. Here, under the name of Sister Dora, she performed the most menial drudgery. Early in 1865 she was detailed to help in the nursing at a small hospital in Walsall under the care of the sisterhood and devoted the remaining thirteen years of her life to service in the hospital and among the sick.

Her physical strength was gigantic. One night a delirious patient, a tall, heavy man in the worst stages of confluent smallpox, threw himself out of bed and with a loud yell rushed to the door. She grappled him, all covered as he was with the repulsive disease, got him back into bed and held him there until the doctor arrived in the morning. She even carried the dead in her own arms down stairs and prepared the body for burial. The men in the wards were chiefly of the lowest class, imbruted by drink and hardened by toil, but her influence over them was supreme. "Stop that," she cried to a man who was indulging in oaths while his wounds were being dressed. "But I must say something when it comes so bad on me," he groaned. "Very well," she retorted, "then say poker and tongs!" This ready wit made her a great favorite with all in the household. She usually had some funny nickname for each one. It was a new experience for men of the type described to hear innocent and refined jokes from the lips of a cultivated woman. "Make you laugh," said a big Irishman, "she'd make you laugh when you were dying."

Children idolized her and would allow no one but Sister Dora to dress their wounds when brought to the hospital terribly maimed or scalded from accidents in the mines. One night the doctor took her to see a little one in the last stage of diphtheria. As a forlorn hope he performed the operation of tracheotomy. Sister Dora

knelt down by the bed, put her mouth to the incision and deliberately cleared the child's throat of the poisonous mucous which was choking it. This instant forgetfulness of self made her presence in demand at all hours of day and night. The visiting physician once said of her: "Sister Dora could sit up at night and work all day with little or no rest and, as far as I am able to judge, she was neither physically nor mentally the worse for it. Her strength was superhuman. I never saw such a woman." It was not uncommon for epidemics of smallpox to break out in Walsall and for the treatment of such cases she had an emergency hospital erected, which she took charge of herself. There were twenty-eight beds and the only help she had was from an old porter, who occasionally went off on a spree, leaving her alone with the dead and dying. She even washed the loathsome bedding with the assistance of two old crones from the workhouse. Once she stayed in this building nearly six months, yet she always spoke lovingly of that "dear emergency hospital," as if it had been a place of rest and shelter instead of toil and sacrifice.

Nor was soul ministry lacking in all this bodily healing. She always conducted the daily devotions herself and the old servant who slept in the next room to her mistress used often to hear her praying aloud for hours at night. When Messrs. Moody and Sankey were in Birmingham she went to hear them preach, came back full of their praises and introduced their hymn-books into the wards. She always carried in her pocket a small Bible whose worn leaves and marginal notes gave evidence of constant use. Very simple is her own description of her methods of leading souls to Christ: "I try to put myself in the place of these poor men, to see with their eyes, and to feel their wants and difficulties as if they were my own, and then God puts into my heart the words which will reach their hearts."

These few incidents reveal of what manner of spirit this woman was. With her birthright of beauty and her wealth of affection it was inevitable that more than once she had to decide whether to turn aside and accept "the best that a woman comes to know" in married life, or to continue alone in the path of voluntary self-sacrifice. If the decision to remain single cost her a struggle the world saw no trace of it in the radiant face or the liquid brown eyes. With the exception of brief visits to friends and one trip to the continent she kept on at Walsall until disease claimed her as its victim. There came a day when it was rumored that Sister Dora was dying of consumption, though the real disease was cancer and causing excruciating suffering. The news spread like wildfire but the people had learned to look upon her as a superior being, literally a strong angel sent to befriend them, and they said, incredulously: "Her'll get well. Her never can be going to die." Some years previously they had subscribed among themselves fifty pounds with which they purchased a small carriage and a pony as a practical expression of gratitude for her many deeds of kindness. The old man at the station of whom I spoke was one of the donors.

One great longing in her last illness was to see the completion of a new hospital for

which she had labored most earnestly and a few weeks before her death it was formally declared by the mayor to be open "in the name of Sister Dora." This, as well as the monument to her in the square, is a shrine for the strangers who visit the scene of her labors. On the day of her funeral, by a curious coincidence and owing probably to the delay caused by the throng in the streets, no less than four funerals from the workhouse came up just as Sister Dora's body reached the little chapel. There was no room inside so the casket was placed in the porch and the burial service for all five read at once. One of the nurses said between her sobs, "Just as she herself would have wished—not to be divided even in death from the poor people she loved so well."

THE HELP THAT COMES TOO LATE.

'Tis a wearisome world, this world of ours,
With its tangles small and great,
Its weeds that smother the springing flowers,
And its hapless strifes with fate,
But the darkest day of its desolate days
Sees the help that comes too late.

Ah! woe for the word that is never said
Till the ear is deaf to hear,
And woe for the lack to the fainting head
Of the ringing shout of cheer;
Ah! woe for the laggard feet that tread
In the mournful wake of the bier.

What booteth help when the heart is numb?
What booteth a broken spar
Of love thrown out when the lips are dumb,
And life's barque drifteth far,
Oh! far and fast from the alien past,
Over the moaning bar?

A pitiful thing the gift to-day
That is dross and nothing worth,
Though if it had come but yesterday
It had brimmed with sweet the earth.
A fading rose in a death-cold hand,
That perished in want and dearth.

Whofain would help in this world of ours,
Where sorrowful steps must fall,
Bring help in time to the waning powers
Ere the bier is spread with the pall;
Nor send reserves when the flags are furled,
And the dead beyond your call.

For baffling most in this dreary world,
With its tangles small and great,
Its lonesome nights and its weary days,
And its struggles forlorn with fate,
Is that bitterest grief, too deep for tears,
Of the help that comes too late.

—Margaret E. Sangster, in *Harper's Bazar*.

THAT CLUB OF EIGHT.*

CHAPTER IV. A DASH OF COLD WATER.

BY SARAH PARR.

The appointed Thursday broke radiantly. The air was keen and crisp without a hint of March. At No. — G— Street it was a busy morning and in the swirl of conflicting duties Cassandra's temper and turban had both got a trifle awry. She had just answered the doorbell and reached her kitchen when the bell rang again. It was "the last straw on the camel's back." Figuratively, Cassandra's back broke at the first sound. Whisking round from the range she lifted a wrathful eye to the riotous little offender up in the corner and burst out tragically: "Now you! Ain' you *nebber* gwine ter stop dat? What wif de fings a-comin' fer de mus'kil an' de match-sellin' boys an' de broom

Copyrighted.

men an' de san' men an' de book agenz an' dese yar Dutch cakes a-bakin' in de oben squar' 'fore yer eyes, you's nigh sot me crazy. In all Ph'l'delphy dar ain't no bell like you!"

She sailed off, her fine hight and still finer width borne along with head loftily in the air. She opened the door.

"Well, Cassandra," said a sharp voice, graciously.

"Bress—my—heart!" answered Cassandra.

The lady, a stout, elegantly-robed little person, with delicate features, white crimps and light eyes, entered laughing.

"I've surprised you," she began, crossing the vestibule, then, arrested by a sight of the decorated hall, "palms, ferns, festoons! A party, Cassandra?"

Cassandra, shutting the door, gained an instant. "It's mo'n a s'prise," she groaned, inwardly, "it's a reg'lar 'reavemen';" then, turning resolutely, "Miss Milly's gwine ter gib a party dis eb'nin' 'cordin' ter Scriptur—a callin' ob de lame an' blin'?"

"Of all earthly things!"

"Miss Milly, she 'lows dat by rale Chris'an rules she's boun' ter help de blin' see an' git a pai' ob usefuller legs un'er de lame an' a pai' ob willin' a'ms onter dem dat ain' no hank'rin' ter wuk any. Dat's what Miss Milly preachy ter me, an' I's 'verted ter de truff ob it."

"The child's gone daft."

"She's done gwine ter de ceilin' ter alta' de greens on de chan'lea. Honey," opening the parlor door, "it's our Mis' Nugen' from Yo'k City. I's tol' her 'bout de Scriptur' party."

Millicent, perched high on the step-ladder, dropped upon the top step, saying, faintly, "Cousin Emily! And it can't be postponed. O, why didn't you write?"

In her dismay she never thought to go down bodily, but she looked charming leaning in lily-like grace from her high seat.

The hands, fallen nerveless to her knees, gleamed white through long garlands trailing from her shoulders and arms and her troubled eyes were depths of loving softness.

Mrs. Nugent was blind to all charms.

"I'm struck dumb!" she cried, her lifted glasses seeming to turn on everything at once. "Little I anticipated this when you and Cassandra left my home—the home of your orphaned infancy and girlhood—for one of your own in Philadelphia. Millicent, are you crazy?"

She stopped for want of breath. Millicent shook her head. Then, the smiling eyes filling, "Cousin Emily, I came to this old home of my sainted parents with a sweet hope—the hope of doubly hallowing it by heavenly deeds. My boys!"

"For mercy's sake, what boys?"

"I thought Cassandra told you. 'Tis my Sunday school class I entertain this evening. I've often written you about."

"Those fellows destitute of manners, principle, ambition and self-respect?"

"Because they are."

"And you entertain them in your parlor!"

"There shall be no dividing line between us."

"And these decorations! All for eight wretched young street Arabs! Upon my word! Really, I'd like to know what they have to entitle them to such treatment."

Millicent's eyes suddenly glowed like beautiful stars, her delicate bloom flamed to bright roses, her lips trembled with emotion, her voice shook.

"They have hearts, souls, excellent abilities, and, alas! alas! no chances in the world. But each shall have one chance. My little entertainment shall plant their feet on the first round of the ladder I raise before them. Under the sunshine of treatment so unexpected their latent ambition and self-respect will struggle into life and spur them upward. When they leave my house tonight it will be, heaven helping me, with new aspirations. I hope it; I believe it!"

Her sweet face was fairly luminous.

Mrs. Nugent stared at her a moment, the next twitched off her glasses, jerked up her furs and wheeled to the door.

"The idea of bracing one's self against a cyclone! Millicent, adieu."

Millicent started up aghast. But the trailing garlands caught her feet. She could only call.

Mrs. Nugent looked back. Her vexation ended in a laugh. The dismayed, struggling figure at the top of the steps roused her sense of humor and touched her heart.

"Stay where you are, dear," she said, affectionately. "I'm on my way to Germantown and only called to let you know I shall be here tomorrow. Stay, child, I must go this instant. Good-by."

Fondly as Millicent loved her cousin she drew a sigh of thankfulness. She knew what a disastrous chill her unsympathetic presence would have cast over the boys and trembled at the mere thought.

Precisely at five o'clock they rang the bell. It was the time named in Millicent's invitations. She had determined that early hours should be the rule from the outset.

Cassandra, resplendent in her gayest, opened the door with large-hearted smiles.

Though but poorly clad a pathetic attempt at nicety was visible from the tops of their carefully shampooed heads to the grand luster of their worn boots. They trooped inside with beaming countenances and a certain dignity born of the novel situation. But scarcely were they in the hall when there was a suppressed growl and a fierce retreat to the vestibule.

"What on yeth," exclaimed Cassandra, amazedly, but effectually blocking their way.

"Let's out," interposed the oldest, Jake Allen, a boy of thirteen. His voice was low, but his gray eyes blazed at her threateningly.

[To be continued.]

WEDDING PRESENTS OF A PRINCESS.

A few weeks ago Princess Margaret, a granddaughter of Queen Victoria and daughter of the late Kaiser Friedrich, was united in marriage to Prince Carl of Hesse. For a few days prior to the marriage the bridal outfit and presents were exhibited to those who took the trouble to procure tickets of admission to the mother's palace on the Linden. There were some twenty dresses and a table on which lay umbrellas and parasols of every possible shade. The linen, made in Germany, was stamped with the Prussian eagle and attracted much attention, both on account of its quantity and quality. Ornaments of gold, pearls and precious stones were unusually costly even for a princess. Queen Victoria sent Honiton

lace, India shawls, a comb set with brilliants and a splendid tea service of silver. From the King of Italy, the godfather of the princess, was a crown-like diadem of massive gold, a brooch and a neck band from which depended large black pearls. The presents from the bride's mother, of brilliants and pearls, and from the emperor were such as royalty alone could bestow. As the wedding of the last and youngest sister of the Kaiser orders were given by him to make it as imposing and brilliant as possible. After the marriage ceremony the guests gathered in the castle, where the bride, with the royal crown on her head in which she was married, took part in the famous torch dance, which is led by the ministers of state and in which even the Kaiser and the Kaiserin engage. This is little more than a march around the room several times repeated, the dancers carrying wax candles in their hands.

A NEW POSTAL CONVENIENCE.

The city of Philadelphia, following the example of London and Berlin, has at length established connection between the main post office building and the branch offices by means of a pneumatic tube. Through this parcels can be sent with almost lightning rapidity. The first one occupied just one minute and three seconds in the transit. The label on this first parcel bore these words: "The first use of the first pneumatic postal tube in the United States is to send through it a copy of the Holy Scriptures—the greatest message ever given to the world. Covering the Bible is the American flag—the emblem of freedom of 63,000,000 of happy people."

DIME NOVELS FOR FAMILY READING.

A club of boys once gathered a number of dime novels of the most sensational type and were reading them upon the sly. One mother who had discovered a volume of this sort of literature in her son's pocket committed the book to the flames and threatened to whip him if any more were found. Another boy, according to this story from the *Ladies' Home Companion*, was treated in a quite different manner:

When Harry heard his mother's voice sprang up and intended to hide the book, a he had been thoroughly cautioned to do by the others.

"Why, Harry, what is it?"

"O, only a book a boy lent me."

"Is it a good one?"

"Yes, it's awfully interesting."

"Well, I'm glad of that, for if there's anything I do enjoy it is a good book. Just lay it by till after supper and this evening we'll read it together."

Harry complied but feeling all the time as if there was something wrong about it somewhere. After supper Mrs. Nelson got her sewing and said, "Now, Harry, you read and I'll sew."

So Harry began. He read a little while, but somehow the book didn't seem the same to him; things came up in the story that he did not just like to read to his mother.

"Do you like it?" he asked.

"Well, I can tell as you go on; if you are interested in it I think I will be."

So Harry read on. It wasn't quite as interesting as it had been for some reason. Finally, as his interest flagged, he told his mother all about it and where they were reading them.

"And can you get them all?" Mrs. Nelson asked. "What a treat there is in store for us! We'll finish this one and then you can

get another, and they'll last us for most of the winter."

Harry winced. He was tiring of it already. He had expected his mother to act a little as Rob's mother had. Mrs. Nelson went on with her sewing and Harry read until about nine o'clock. Finally, Harry laid down the book and with some anxiety said, "What do you think of it, mother?"

"O, it's very thrilling; don't you think so?"

"Well, yes; but do you s'pose these boys really did these things?"

"Why, you must just think how you would do under such circumstances."

"I should be scared to death," admitted Harry.

"Mercy! Would you? Why, I was just congratulating myself that if a bold, horrid man was to step in on us now and say, 'Madam, your money or your life,' you would bravely spring up to my rescue and say, 'Hold there, villain! Unhand that woman or your life's blood shall pay for the outrage!' and that you would immediately draw out that immense knife you got a short time ago and made so sharp and stab him."

Harry's eyes were luminous by this time; he couldn't understand his mother at all.

"But go on, Harry; I must hear the rest of that before I go to sleep." And Harry read a little longer.

Ten o'clock came and Mrs. Nelson began making preparations for bed. For their evening lesson she read the first Psalm. In guarded language she drew Harry's attention to the climax of the verses, first, walking with the ungodly, then standing, stopping a little longer to listen, and finally being so taken up with the attractiveness of evil as to sit down and stay with it. She did not attempt to moralize but just sowed the seed and let it alone, then, pressing him to her heart, she kissed him fondly: "God keep you, my boy, in the time of temptation. Good night."

When Harry awoke the next morning he lay thinking quite busily. As he started off to school his mother called. "Be sure and get another book, Harry, and tell the boys to come here tonight and read them if they want to."

The boys were thunderstruck at the invitation. Rob Ellis, who was leader of the crowd, was disposed to scold: "Such a cad as you are, Harry Nelson, to blab everything to your mother."

"Well, what of it? She enjoys them. I guess if I can read them mother can."

Rob was a little confused at Mrs. Nelson's literary taste, but next evening Harry coaxed Rob around for the evening. The reading began and, although the boys took turns about reading, it flagged. The color would creep up into Rob's face when he read some of the tall, bragging talk that some of the characters indulged in; it didn't seem just the thing before Mrs. Nelson. Before the evening was well over both boys were completely nauseated with the book. When they were alone Harry said, "I don't believe I'll finish that book, mother; I don't think it's nice."

"Why not, Harry?"

"Well, it all seems to me as if it couldn't have happened."

Mrs. Nelson wisely kept silent. There is time when silence is so much more effective. If mothers only knew this better their influence over their boys would be so much greater, for there is nothing boys, and men, too, so utterly detest as constant nagging and pointing out a moral in everything. The world cannot be reformed in a day, but a great deal can be done toward it if every mother would reform her own boy.

Don't stoop down with your back, weary housekeeper, and don't walk up hill and up stairs with your back. Make the knees and legs and feet do their work, for it is their business. Keep the chest up in going up stairs or in stooping down. Go down as the children make "cheeses" by bending the knees. It is far more graceful and it saves strength.—*Laws of Life.*

Note • Date.

Marion Harland,
Author of "Common Sense
in the Household," writes,
February 5, 1892: "After
long and careful trial
of others, I prefer

Cleveland's

Baking Powder. Cleveland's
is a pure cream of tartar and
soda mixture, not containing
alum or ammonia or any
other substance deleterious
to the human stomach."

Marion Harland

**Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals**
are used in the
preparation of
**W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa**



which is absolutely
pure and soluble.
It has more than three times
the strength of Cocoa mixed
with Starch, Arrowroot or
Sugar, and is far more eco-
nomical, costing less than one cent a cup.
It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY
DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labeled thus:

**JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists,
London, England.**

EXTRACT OF BEEF!

Inferior and imitation sorts are coarse, of disagreeable odor and unpleasant flavor, but the genuine

Liebig COMPANY'S

Bearing the author-
ized signature of
Justus von Liebig,
the great chemist,

has the odor of roast beef gravy, a fine flavor,
dissolves clearly in water and assimilates with
the finest and simplest cookery.

FOR DELICIOUS, REFRESHING BEEF TEA.
FOR IMPROVED AND ECONOMIC COOKERY.

CONVERSATION CORNER.

ANOTHER note of criticism upon our family picture came just too late to go with the others last week:

BAR HARBOR, ME.
Mr. Martin: Please excuse a word from one not a Cornerer, but every time I see your family grouped about that tall I it reminds me of old John Rogers tied to the stake for burning, only in this case I am expecting before long to see the whole big family in flames! Could you not seat them pleasantly about a table? G. E. F.

This caps the climax! To be compared not to a mere mildly martyred man, gracefully sitting in an easy-chair and scarcely minding the sharp point in his neck, but to "Mr. John Rogers" himself, surrounded by fagots and flames—how little I thought I should ever attain that honor when a few years ago I stood on the exact spot at "Smithfield" (now in the heart of London), where "the first martyr in Queen Mary's reign" was burned at the stake! I have looked up the authorized picture of the scene (in the New England Primer) and am much interested in the ten children in the corner, whose cheerful, intelligent faces are all visible, as our I children are not.

On account of all these criticisms I have resolved, with all respect to the printers, to attempt to dispense with all the cuts hereafter and so begin this Corner with a different letter—which cannot be used to introduce old gentlemen or family groups and for which, of course, they cannot prepare a new cut at such short notice—and, if necessary I will use a fresh initial every week!

A is suggested this time because I am still perusing the Century Dictionary under that general subject and because it stands for *Annexation*—that is, of the Hawaiian Islands, where, you remember, we were not allowed to touch in returning from Japan last week. Of course you know something of the strange history of those islands of the sea, their conversion to Christianity under the faithful labors of the missionaries who sailed from Boston in 1820 and of their becoming an independent nation of the earth. You have read in the papers of the dethronement of the native queen, of the establishment of a temporary government in the hands of Americans (most of whom, indeed, are descendants of the original New England missionaries) and of the coming commissioners to the United States, asking us not simply to protect their country but to annex it to ours outright. The treaty of annexation is now before the Senate at Washington awaiting action. Would it not be a remarkable sequel to the story of the runaway heathen boy, Henry Obookiah, which we have spoken of within a year or two, if his then barbarous land should now become one of the United States of America?

I wish you would discuss the reasons for and against this at the same time that Congress and the newspapers are deciding it. Would it be a great blessing to the islands? Would the acquisition of such a country in the ocean west of us be a benefit to us in the future when the Nicaragua Canal is built? What could we do with the great numbers of ignorant natives, with the Chinese and other foreign population of the islands? Would it make an example

which we ought to follow if other countries like Mexico or Canada should ever ask to be annexed? How large a family can "Uncle Sam" properly support and educate? Has the deposed queen any rights which we are bound to respect? This is from a missionary family in H. I.:

... Our queen has put off her sheep's clothing and has come out in her true character. Not content with signing the opium, lottery and distillery bills, she used all her influence and plenty of money to induce the native members of Legislature to vote a "want of confidence" in the ministry, and requested the new ministers to sign a new constitution which she herself had written. Upon their refusal to do this Her Majesty was furious! ... All seem to desire to come under Uncle Sam's protection.

A lady, many years a teacher in the islands, now in this country, in sending her *Aloha* to the Cornerers, says:

... For the late queen one cannot have a particle of sympathy. She was educated under Christian teachers and has had the benefit of contact with enlightened people of all lands, but has lost her opportunity. It may not be generally known that one of the five commissioners is an Englishman!

About the time you read this, one ruler will be succeeded by another in our own nation without thought of revolution or trouble. Do you remember that soon after the election in November "An Old Cornerer" asked whether any other president had been elected on Nov. 8? (See Dec. 1.) Here is an answer:

MONT VERNON, N. H.

Dear Mr. Martin: The presidents were generally elected on the second Tuesday of November, although in some cases the election took place on the first Tuesday. As the same days of the month return on the same days of the week after twenty-eight years, except when a centennial year is passed, the second Tuesday of November came on the 8th in 1864, 1836, 1808 and 1796. From this calculation it appears that five presidents have been elected on Nov. 8—1796, 1808, 1836, 1864, 1892.

Yours truly, C. D. B.

This correspondent is doubtless right as to his mathematical calculation, but, as a matter of fact, the election was not necessarily held on Tuesday until 1848, Congress having then fixed as a uniform day "the Tuesday following the first Monday in November" (so that it usually occurs on the first instead of the second Tuesday). Before that time different States had different days, and in some the electors were chosen by the Legislature. I did not live in America in 1796 nor in 1808, but I did in 1836 and, although I was not able to be at the election, I happen to know that—in Massachusetts—it was held on Monday, Nov. 14. Thus only two presidents have been elected Nov. 8—Abraham Lincoln in 1864 and Grover Cleveland in 1892. But it is much more important to know what a president does when elected than on what day of the month he was elected. There will be very much of interest to note in the coming days—whom the new president selects for his cabinet and for ministers to England and other great nations, what is done with the Hawaiian Islands, the Nicaragua Canal, etc. Try to keep track of some of these things.

It may have nothing to do with Hawaiian annexation or presidential administration, but I have several offers of second-hand papers for that home missionary family of seven children. Perhaps there may be other homes where some of the *Congregationalists* or *Youth's Companions* might be worthily sent. (Three or four more children, or less, in the family shouldn't hinder the application.)

MR. MARTIN.

Indigestion.

HORSFORD'S Acid Phosphate.

Promotes digestion without injury and thereby relieves diseases caused by indigestion of the food. The best remedy for headache proceeding from a disordered stomach.

Trial bottle mailed on receipt of 25 cents in stamps. Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

GIVE THE BABY



IF YOU WISH your infant to be well nourished, healthy, and vigorous.

THE BEST FOOD

For Hand-Fed Infants, Invalids, Convalescents, Dyspeptics, and the Aged.

Our Book for MOTHERS,

"THE CARE AND FEEDING OF INFANTS,"

Mailed free upon request.

DOLIBER-GOODALE CO., BOSTON, MASS.



Contains No Alcoholic Liquors

Makes an every-day convenience of an old-time luxury. PURE and wholesome. Prepared with scrupulous care. Highest award at all Pure Food Expositions. Each package makes two large pies. Avoid imitations—always insist on having the NONE SUCH brand.

If your grocer does not keep it, send 20c. (or stamps for full size package by mail, prepaid.)

MERRELL & SOULE, Syracuse, N. Y.

BOVININE

The Vital Extract of Beef. Satisfies the craving hunger of consumptives when all else fails.

WALL PAPER SAMPLES FREE.

Send 5c. for postage on 100 samples, deduct it when ordering. Good Papers from 2c. to 10c. a roll. F. H. CADY, 315 High St., Providence, R. I.

The Sunday School.

LESSON FOR MARCH 12. *Esther* 4: 10-17; 5: 1-3.

ESTHER BEFORE THE KING.

BY REV. A. E. DUNNING, D. D.

Who has not read the story of the pass of Thermopylae and the brave defense of Leonidas with his 300 Greeks against the vast army of Xerxes, a million strong? This Xerxes has been beyond doubt identified, through cuneiform inscriptions recently found in Persepolis, as the Persian king Ahasuerus. He was the grandson of Cyrus, who issued the proclamation to permit the Jews to return to Jerusalem. He came to the throne 485 B. C., and it was in his third year that he made the great feast described in the first chapter of the book of Esther. When he had been drinking a whole week he issued the shameful command to his wife, Queen Vashti, to come into the banquet room and display her beauty before that assembly of carousing court officers. Her noble refusal, his decree of divorce, the ludicrous anxiety of the court lest "all women" should follow Vashti's example and "make their husbands contemptible in their eyes"—as if drunken husbands commanding their wives to do degrading things were not contemptible unless their wives should tell them so—occupy this first chapter.

About two years after this Ahasuerus started on his famous expedition against Greece, from whence, having returned somewhat disheartened by defeat, leaving his general Mardonius with 300,000 soldiers to finish the war, he sought solace by replenishing his harem. His officers searched throughout all the vast Persian kingdom for fair young virgins, and among them was the beautiful Jewish Hadassah, "the myrtle," who received the Persian name of Esther, "the star." Her great-grandfather had been among the captives brought from Jerusalem to Babylon, and when she became an orphan her cousin Mordecai adopted her as his daughter. She was not probably more than fifteen years old when she was chosen to be one of the many candidates for the position of queen, which she won because of her great beauty. For four or five years she had held the highest office to which a woman could attain in the greatest kingdom in the world, when the startling calamity fell on the Jews which occasioned the writing of this book.

The story is as completely Oriental as if it had been found in the Arabian Nights. It has been much criticised and nearly lost its place as one of the books of the Bible because the name of God is not mentioned in it. But, more than that, there is nothing supernatural in the story, no divine intervention alluded to as guiding events and no religious act or feeling except fasting. "The narrative moves on the level of ordinary history. Plot and counterplot, patriotism, courage and self-sacrifice, with happy fortuitous which are not referred to divine Providence, tell the unvarnished tale." Yet the devout student cannot fail to be constantly impressed by the strange suppression of all reference to the agency of God in caring for His people. We feel the Presence, though it is not named. The book was written to teach the Jews of the period following the restoration the meaning of their annual feast of Purim, in which they celebrated the deliverance of their nation through Esther's intervention. This was a religious festival and in its atmosphere it must have been easy to interpret the events of the story as under the guidance of Him who made the Jews His own people. The entire narrative ought to be read in connection with this lesson, and it is intensely dramatic and thrilling, but space compels us now to limit our study to these facts:

1. *Esther's opportunity.* The whole trouble

arose from a personal quarrel between Mordecai the Jew and Haman the Agagite or Amalekite. No one knows the cause of it unless it was the hereditary hatred between the two nations. Both were foreigners whose ancestry had been in Palestine. Haman had the higher place, but Mordecai refused to recognize him as superior. Haman was so self-important and so enraged that he plotted to wipe out the whole hated race to which his enemy belonged and got authority from the king to do it.

Then Mordecai changed his tune enough to satisfy the vengeance of any ordinary enemy. He no longer stood straight and stiff at the entrance into the palace grounds as Haman went past. He rent his clothes and put on sackcloth and sprinkled ashes on his head and stood outside the palace gate with loud and bitter wailing. And all this time Haman, in high favor, was drinking wine with the king. That was his hour of triumph.

Now Esther comes into the story. She heard of her cousin's sad plight and sent to inquire the cause. She did not at first realize the magnitude of the calamity, for she sent him good clothes supposing that they would set him right. How startled she must have been when he sent to her the news that the cause of his sorrow was that she with him and her whole race was doomed to die. Yet with the tidings came the message that the only hope for deliverance was with her.

So suddenly and unexpectedly came to the young queen the opportunity to be the deliverer of her race. So to every one the best opportunities for service come without warning. Then what we are, not what we would like to fit ourselves to be, will determine our success or failure. Whoever would do anything worthy for his fellowmen must be always ready, must be preparing himself every day for larger usefulness and must expect at any moment to be summoned to some work that will tax all his powers. No counsel is more weighty than that which our Lord enforced by parable and precept, "Watch therefore; for ye know not on what day your Lord cometh." Nor does this apply only to the end of life. Every day has its surprises to those who are on the watch for the Lord's calls.

Esther's first impulse was to avoid her opportunity because of its peril. It was death to venture uncalled for into the king's presence. This was a sufficient excuse. Besides, her nationality was not known and therefore she might escape. But Mordecai swept away every excuse. He sent word to her not to deceive herself with the hope that she would not share the fortunes of her own people. That was a mean as well as a vain hope. Neither need she think that the salvation of the Jews hung on her valor. If she failed they would be delivered, but she and her father's house would perish. When opportunity comes to us it may be greater or less than we think so far as the welfare of others is concerned. But we cannot overestimate its importance to ourselves. To refuse it from cowardly motives is moral suicide. Every opportunity to serve Christ at personal risk either of fortune or reputation or life may be the crowning opportunity of our lives. The motto constantly at hand for each one may well be, "Who knoweth whether thou art not come to the kingdom for such a time as this?"

2. *Esther's preparation.* The time was short. The risk was great. But it must not be rashly taken. What the young queen needed was a clear head and steady nerve. These, with a just cause and a brave heart, would give her success if it could be had. She resolved to give herself to meditation and fasting for three days. She asked all who were interested in her cause to do the same. There is no mention of prayer here but it must have been intended. Calm consideration of the risk to be met, of the divine support assured

and the sympathy of friends—these fit one to do his best. With these a man may face any danger—which he is sure he is called to face. He may not be confident that he will win, but he knows he is doing right and that his cause is in God's hands. One who knows so much as that may say without flinching, "If I perish, I perish."

3. *Esther's triumph.* There is no more dramatic picture in the Bible than that of this beautiful woman taking her life in her hand and, after taking every precaution she could, bravely measuring her peril, appealing to God for help and to her friends for sympathy, making her beauty most effective by royal apparel, entering into the king's presence unannounced to meet her death or to deliver her race. For a moment her fate trembled in the balance. Then her beauty won. Brave, wise woman! She did not faint. She did not betray her purpose. Mistress of the situation she began to put into execution the plans which have made her name famous in all ages.

The crowning lesson of this wonderful episode in sacred history is that every one should hold himself in constant readiness to obey the divine summons to unexpected service. The battle between good and evil is always on. At any moment we may be called on to throw ourselves into the breach. Many a man has been suddenly summoned to risk property, reputation, friendship, life, for Christ. They will surely fail who are not always ready. They will succeed even if they lose their lives who constantly stand at their post. I know that this striking scene has often been used to illustrate the sinner's plea for pardon, but I cannot see its aptness. God is no capricious king who has protected the approaches to Him with threats of death. The sinner is no brave soul risking all for others when he pleads for forgiveness for himself. God's promise to every penitent soul is "Him that cometh to Me I will in no wise cast out." But there is no child of His who is not called to face real danger in His service. If in Esther's spirit he goes forth to meet it, claiming the sympathy of God's children, relying on Him and with all the wisdom given him strives to win, no child of God can fail. Brave young hearts, standing on the threshold of life's battles, go forth to them as did this beautiful queen, and may victories as complete and as rich in blessing to mankind be yours!

HINTS FOR PRIMARY TEACHING.

BY MISS LUCY WHEELLOCK.

In introducing this lesson pin a gold star upon the board. How many like to look at the stars? Why? When do you see them? Bring out the idea of their shining at night, when the world is in darkness. And everywhere one can look up to the light of the stars. A man may be in a strange country and far from his friends, but the same stars shine for him. When the great Caesar wished to show how true he could be to his purpose he said, "I am as constant as the northern star." Our lesson today is about a woman whose name means *star*, and whose life was like a star shining in dark and troubled times.

To tell the story of Esther make four picture-frames and describe a picture for each, putting in a few lines to fix the attention. The first picture shows us Queen Esther talking with the messenger from Mordecai. Give the conversation. Then make a picture of the gate and the messenger returning with Esther's final answer to Mordecai. The third scene presents the inner court and the royal throne on which the king is seated. Don't you think Esther was like a star here, shining with a fixed and constant light? This entrance to the king might mean death to her. But she had said, "If I perish, I perish." To do a noble deed was more than life to her. But God is good. The golden scepter is ex

tended and Queen Esther and her people are saved. For the fourth picture we have the banquet and the answer to Esther's request for the life of her people. With little children do not introduce all the dreadful details of the story, but stop with the king's assurance of safety for the Jews. Review the four scenes and let the children name the pictures. The first might be *A choice*. Make emphatic here the possibility of the light of the star becoming dim from a wrong choice. The second picture would be *A Brave Answer*. The third *A Brave deed*, and the last *Safety*. Draw golden rays from the star and write among the rays *Courage*, as the lesson shining from the life of Esther. Every child of the great King is to be like a star, fixed and constant to a high purpose and shining everywhere, the brightest when times are dark and troubled. Make practical applications from life, with knowledge of the needs of your own class.

THE CHURCH PRAYER MEETING.

Topic, March 5-11. Neglecting Jesus. Matt. 25: 41-46; 26: 36-46; Heb. 2: 1-4. (See prayer meeting editorial.)

Y. P. S. C. E.

PRAYER MEETING.

BY REV. H. A. BRIDGMAN.

Topic, March 12-18. Neglected Opportunities. The Loss to Others, to Ourselves. Esther 4: 14; Heb. 2: 1-3.

We do not have to live very long to accumulate a store of neglected opportunities which rise up, like uncanny specters, when we pause for a moment of serious thought and the memory of which sobers if it does not sadden us. Some of them, perhaps, because of dullness of mind, we knew not at the time as opportunities, but when the golden moment had once slipped by we realized what we lost. Upon other opportunities clearly recognized we deliberately and from the perverseness of our hearts turned our backs and chose to let them slip from our grasp. The chance to improve our minds by reading or study, to rebuke in a quiet but effective way foulness of speech, to show our colors in the midst of persons indifferent or hostile to Jesus Christ, to minister to the need of some friend now far beyond the reach of our ministration, to point out to some weary, perplexed soul the way into the kingdom of heaven—O, how many of these opportunities to grow and to gain, to serve and to sacrifice, troop into the field of our vision! Were it not for one thing they would cling like millstones to our necks, they would cause us ceaseless remorse and self-upbraiding as we think how much poorer and smaller our own souls will always be and what eternal loss may have come to others through our neglect.

But our God is the God of the past as well as of the present and the future and so our first resort is to fall back upon His gracious providence, which in some way may cause our mistakes and blunders to work together for a good end. General Gordon used to say that when an event had passed into history he did not longer consider it as history pure and simple but as a part of providence. So we are not to let the ghosts of neglected opportunities haunt us forever. When once we have confessed that "we have left undone those things that we ought to have done," and when we have once discerned accurately wherein we came short and what causes led to it and when we believe that God has forgiven those same shortcomings, let them pass. Our next business is to face the future, sobered by our mistakes, but by no means disheartened. "The only thing we have to do with our past," said Phillips Brooks, "is to get a future out of it." The best way to atone for yesterday's omission is to fill today with loving service. Thank God that He gives another chance. A fair, clean page opens before us with every sunrise.

Rightly begin, though thou hast time
But for a line make that sublime.

Parallel verses: Ps. 32: 6; 69: 13; Matt. 23: 37-39; Mark 13: 35, 36; Luke 19: 41-44; Rom. 13: 11; 2 Cor. 6: 1, 2; Gal. 6: 10; Eph. 5: 14-16; 1 Tim. 4: 14; James 4: 13-15; 1 Pet. 1: 17-19.

PROGRESS OF THE KINGDOM.

OUR OWN WORK AND WORKERS.

It would be interesting to know according to what proportion the gifts are divided among the seven societies by churches which give to all. We presume that the assignment decided upon for this year by the benevolence committee of the Church of the Redeemer in Alton, Ill., may be fairly representative of other churches, and for purposes of comparison we subjoin it:

American Board.....	20 per cent.
Home Missionary Society.....	20 " "
American Missionary Association.....	15 " "
Church Building Society.....	15 " "
College and Education Society.....	10 " "
New West Commission.....	10 " "
S. S. and Publishing Society.....	10 " "

Here is another schedule—that of the First Church, Springfield, Ill., which, it will be observed, has eight regular channels of benevolence:

American Board.....	15 per cent.
Home Missionary Society.....	15 " "
American Missionary Association.....	15 " "
Church Building Society.....	15 " "
College and Education Society.....	10 " "
New West Commission.....	10 " "
S. S. and Publishing Society.....	10 " "
Ministerial Aid.....	10 " "

This is a period of church building in Mexico and four edifices erected at strategic points are a visible proof of the permanency of Congregationalism in that country. The last of these was dedicated, Jan. 14, in Guadalajara, the oldest of our mission stations in Mexico and the acknowledged center of Roman Catholic power. The money for this purpose, about \$5,000, was raised largely by the efforts of Rev. John Howland, the missionary located there, and it was done entirely by correspondence. The purchase of property in that fanatical city, the oversight of the erection of the building as well as the full work of the church and care of surrounding evangelistic labors have devolved upon Mr. Howland. The new edifice, built of adobe covered with stucco and with stone trimmings, is beautiful both with out and within. It will seat about 500 persons. A very large and significant audience gathered to witness the dedication, in spite of the violent threats of the Roman Catholics to blow up the building with dynamite. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. D. Eaton of Chihuahua. During the week following occurred the annual meeting of the missionaries in Mexico. The work of the past year was reviewed showing abundant blessing while the new fields which have been opened are perplexingly numerous since each missionary seems now to be doing the work of two men.

The president of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, now in the Orient, in the course of his journeyings has visited the Madura Mission of the American Board. He says that his observations lead him to the conviction that the results of missionary labors in India are understated. He visited the leading club of Madura where a distinguished lawyer of the Brahmin faith and a high caste in rank said to him: "I want to bear testimony to the valuable service the American missionaries have rendered to our poor people by their schools. They have forced us in self-defense to open Hindu schools. Then follows this significant testimony by Mr. Smith:

I have since visited the stirring scenes of the Indian mutinies at Lucknow, Cawnpore and Delhi. I have stood reverently and with uncovered head beside the graves of Havelock and Lawrence. I have read the tablet of Lord Napier, upon which he inscribed the names of the gallant men who carried the Kashmir gate by storm and gave their lives to save the honor and the empire of the English race in India. I solemnly believe, however, that no soldier who (in Lawrence's last words) died

"trying to do his duty" has deserved better of his country and of mankind than have these brave men and women of the Madura Mission who face daily the fever of the jungle and cholera, which is always present in India, and are with heroic self-sacrifice wearing out their lives silently for the good of others.

It is a discouraging report which comes from the Marathi Mission of a reduction of \$4,500 in the appropriations for this year. The missionaries there are in sore distress and perplexity over it. They can have no heart in the work when all their energies are directed toward providing for the wherewithal to carry it on. Only two years ago the appropriations were cut down and at that time it seemed as if they had pruned until there was nothing left to prune. Since then few have been added to their working force, and this year it will be further reduced with three missionaries returning home. It seems, too, that now there is special need of aggressive work with a new district waiting to be opened up ready to yield rich results. Four new schools have been started. But to come within the limit of appropriations the missionaries had sent only the lowest possible estimate to the Prudential Committee, with no allowance for extension. But even this must be reduced.

THE WORLD AROUND.

The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions has felt the need of special work among its young people in order to arouse their interest in the great work of home missions, and so a special department with this end in view was formed last month by the directors of the board. Thornton B. Penfield, of the senior class in Union Theological Seminary, was appointed to take charge of it. He has had practical experience in missionary work in Minnesota, besides having visited the home mission fields in the West. His father, Rev. T. B. Penfield, was a missionary under the American Board in India and died in the service of the Madura Mission. Mr. Penfield's work will be among the young Presbyterians of the country in the Christian Endeavor Societies, Sunday schools, mission bands and kindred organizations. This plan of interesting the young people through one of their number who shall give his whole time to the cause is one which Congregationalists would do well to adopt in the interests of both home and foreign work.

Rev. F. J. Paton, youngest son of Dr. J. G. Paton, has been ordained and has gone to the New Hebrides. He is the first of those born in a mission family on the islands to return as a missionary. He is to be settled on the island of Mallicollo.

The latest intelligence from Uganda gives interesting reports from the Protestant missionaries of the work done since the late war. At the opening of the Protestant church at Mengo, July 31, Rev. G. K. Baskerville states that the congregation numbered 3,000 and included the king, who, says the missionary, "had borrowed our donkey for the occasion." As the royal personage entered every one rose and shouted until reproved for such conduct in church. The missionaries, however, do not seem over pleased at the patronage of the king, fearing that it "may be a great curse to the church members." The people are providing food for the missionaries and have built new houses for them. Three men have been sent on a tour of evangelization to the Bazilia country. Women elders are about to be appointed for the better instruction of women, for Mr. Baskerville says, "The church cannot be firm and strong here unless the women are taught to be good Christian wives and mothers, and this cannot be done till we have women missionaries to teach them." The missionaries are endeavoring to inculcate a patriotic spirit to which Mr. Ashe, who has much of the character and fiber of the lamented Mackay, is giving expression by composing a national religious song.

Literature.

BOOK REVIEWS.

SOCIALISM FROM GENESIS TO REVELATION.

This volume is by Rev. F. M. Sprague, a Congregational minister in this State. He is an enthusiastic Christian socialist and has written *con amore*. His work naturally exhibits both the excellences and the defects of most works written in such a spirit. He has read widely on his theme and has reflected earnestly and often wisely. He is intensely in sympathy with the so-called working classes, but his purpose to be just to capitalists also is everywhere evident. He has no respect for revolutionary methods and deprecates such as would involve endeavors to accomplish unrighteously the objects which he considers desirable and certain to be secured. Much information as to the history of the growth of socialism is furnished, and some of his conclusions will commend themselves to every thoughtful and public spirited reader, especially if he be a Christian believer.

At the same time there is too often apparent a lack of discrimination. The material of the work has not been digested sufficiently. Citations of testimony seem to be made which, although pertinent formerly, now, through the changes of social conditions, have lost most of their value. Unconscious inconsistencies occur which, without always affecting seriously the force of the argument, blur its clearness and put the reader on his guard to watch the author carefully. There are occasional and too many instances of exaggeration.

The book sets forth first the genesis and causes of socialism, then its five postulates, next the nature of the socialistic state, and subsequent chapters discuss the inadequacy of various remedies proposed for social ills, the advantages of the socialistic state, objections to socialism, and the question of the realization of socialism, and the closing chapter gives the writer's views of what ought to be done. The strongest portions of the volume are the earlier chapters, in which a clear and useful definition and explanation of socialism are given, including a suggestive defense of socialists as a body from the charge of hostility to true religion, and the last chapter, in which, although there is a lack of constructive plans for reform, there are wholesome reflections about the desirability of introducing socialism by degrees, the relief which it might afford to some capitalists, the wisdom of acquiring wealth slowly and the duty of the Christian Church in the matter. The middle of the work also contains much of great value, but is less likely to convince.

Mr. Sprague accepts the statement that the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer, so that a dangerous gulf between the two classes is widening steadily. He admits, however, with ready candor, that the poor are much better off than they used to be so that they are growing poorer only relatively. We are not as well satisfied as he is by his effort to demonstrate this, although we are not certain that it is not true. And, if it be true, it is not as clear as he thinks that it is necessarily wrong. He has fallen to a considerable extent into the common error of forgetting that most capitalists are as hard workers, to put it mildly, as their employes, and as deserving of reward for their work. The number of those who live wholly at leisure, supported by the income of their investments, is by no means as large as he implies. Moreover, he too often seems to compare the few who are enormously rich with the extremely, desperately poor. It seems to us—and we say it with no disposition to put out of sight any facts which belong to the case—that the fairest comparisons are such as contrast the average rich with the corresponding poor. The

great body of the rich are not open to all the criticisms made in most such volumes as this upon capital, and the great majority of the poor are not in bitter need. The author would be the last man to neglect this truth deliberately, but he has not done it sufficient justice.

If it be true that the rich, as a class, are growing richer faster than the poor, it does not follow, and certainly it is not proved here, that this is an evil. It remains to be shown that they do not earn their excess of prosperity by their more diligent, effective labor. It seems to be assumed that they do not. Moreover, we have noticed no allusion in the book to the fact that excessively large fortunes almost never are held together very long. They are divided among the children or the grandchildren of the original accumulators, if, indeed, these very makers do not also lose them. Usually, too, they are much overestimated by popular opinion. Jay Gould did not leave, according to the apparently accepted report, more than about one-half of the sum credited to him.

We have our doubts, too, about the trustworthiness of such a statement as the first postulate of socialism, viz.: "Labor is the source of all value." Has the wood or metal in a spade no value? Does not it influence the price of the spade as truly as the labor which dug or molded it and shaped it into the spade? Can mere labor apart from material make a spade? A man settles upon an unoccupied piece of ground which is a peculiarly picturesque and desirable portion of the seashore. Other men gradually settle near by and the region becomes populated. His labor on his estate of course adds largely to its market value, as it comes to possess one, but do not its natural situation and character enhance its value? Illustrations might be multiplied, if necessary. The postulate certainly is too sweeping and cannot support safely the structure of argument built upon it.

It is a question, also, whether competition is necessarily selfish, as the author assumes. That this is the frequent fact is undeniable. In business, indeed, it is more than frequent, it is usual. But is it so certain as is here assumed that a real remedy may not lie in the gradual ennobling of the spirit of competition? Young men are competing every day as students or as athletes with the keenest rivalry yet with honorable, generous mutual regard and with scrupulous caution not to infringe unfairly upon each other's rights. It is going much too far to insist that the world's business cannot be so reformed as to illustrate the same purpose and temper. Furthermore, the author disregards the grave evils which thus far have seemed to be inherent in the conduct of business affairs by the State. The testimony is not wholly favorable and he does well in urging the utmost caution in making the changes which he advocates.

We have no space for more detailed criticism of the volume. It will be welcomed as an honest endeavor to throw useful light upon a grave problem. It is written in a bright, interesting style which will win for it many readers. There will be considerable difference of opinion among them as to the actual amount which it adds to the general knowledge of the subject. But all will agree that it makes many helpful suggestions. [Lee & Shepard. \$1.75.]

THE SUPERNATURAL.

The two volumes of this work, by J. H. King, contain an elaborate study of the origin, nature and development of the idea of the supernatural. The author has made an extensive study of the subject in connection with the histories of different nations, races and tribes, and has endeavored to draw out a system of conclusions showing how originally rude conceptions of supernatural power have developed into those of the more civilized and

Christianized nations. The first and lowest step he holds to be belief in luck. The next is the religion of charms and spells. The third is that of the medicine man, or magic, and out of this was evolved the concepts of ghosts and spirits. From this came the belief in spiritual goodness and the idea that ancestral spirits continue to watch over and protect their living descendants. These were supposed to interest themselves first in the individual, then in the family, next in the tribe and finally in the nation. The conception of confederated tutelary powers in time gave way to that of a regal deity, and this to that of a supreme, autocratic deity, and lastly to that of the universal, abstract God. Impersonal forms of supernal faith preceded the personal, but the author holds that the archaic impersonal concepts continue to exist as truly as the more advanced personal concepts. He also claims that in all times and countries there have been men of original mental capacity who "have advanced to the appreciation of the oneness in nature—the united and universal deity."

The author thus works out an evolutionary theory of the development of the idea of God, which is interesting and which undoubtedly has in a sense a basis in fact. But he shows that he does not possess a sufficiently broad and unprejudiced mind to deal with his theme in the most scholarly and successful manner. He takes no account of revelation, nor of those manifestations of the divine Being to men which are as essential features of human history as the other facts of which he makes use. He closes his work by saying:

All that is beautiful and good and true in the attributes of Divinity are ever applicable to the inter-relations of men. The highest form of Divinity we can ever know is human goodness.

This conclusion is attainable only when the eyes of the mind are shut to the nature and influence of the Christian idea of God upon millions of mankind, including the very individuals and races who illustrate the most advanced intellectual and spiritual development. The author attaches far too much comparative significance to the conceptions of deity entertained by primitive peoples and to the fact that among the more enlightened there linger so many evident traces of former superstitions. His work has more value as a collection of material relating to his theme than as an argument. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$6.00.]

RELIGIOUS.

In his *The Gospel of a Risen Saviour* [Charles Scribner's Sons. Imported. \$3.00] Rev. R. McC. Edgar offers a minute and painstaking study of the resurrection of Christ in itself and all its bearings. It is prompted by the conviction that the doctrine of the resurrection is the key of the Christian position and that the argument in support of the doctrine not only is impregnable but also is capable of being used aggressively and conclusively. The author has outlined his work with unusual thoroughness and it is easy to follow him throughout. We do not notice much, if anything, which is wholly new, and this hardly was to be expected. It may strike some as novel, however, that the argument begins with Paul. The familiar objections to the doctrine generally are met fairly and fully, although once or twice the author does not seem to have quite caught their full significance, and the familiar reasonings in its behalf are set forth with more than ordinary clearness and force. The relations of the doctrine in question to other doctrines are well indicated and the work accords less with the new theology, so called, than with the older.

Prof. A. H. Sayce speaks with expert authority upon archaeological matters and upon Biblical criticism as connected therewith. In his latest volume, *An Introduction to the Books*

of *Ezra, Nehemiah and Esther* [Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.00], he gives a brief, terse, yet comprehensive and scholarly, account of the Biblical books named, a history of the times to which they belong and an account of the value of modern discoveries of records of the past in making clearer the facts about these books and their true interpretation. One or two illustrations of Holy Writ are given here for the first time. The learned author accepts heartily the inspiration of the book of Esther, which has been disputed with some vehemence. In an appendix is a translation of the great inscription of Darius, the son of Hystaspes, on the rock of Behistun. The volume is especially timely in view of the selections for the International Sunday School lessons for the current year, but Biblical scholars will appreciate its more than passing value.

The third volume of Rev. Buchanan Blake's work, entitled *How to Read the Prophets* [Charles Scribner's Sons. Imported. \$1.50], treats of the prophet Jeremiah and his writings. It has three divisions, one in which is a translation of the text of Jeremiah's prophecies, a second in which is an interpretation of the prophecies viewed in their historical setting and another containing a chapter on The Religious Conceptions of Jeremiah, together with a chronological table and a glossary of names and notes. The work of which this volume is a portion seeks to arrange the words of the Old Testament prophets in their historical setting and, as far as may be, in their chronological order. The editor has done his work well. The clearness with which the particular epochs are outlined with which Jeremiah's activity was concerned specially is very helpful, and the exposition of the progress of thought in the prophet's utterances also is valuable. The volume is intended for Biblical scholars but is not too scholarly for ordinary readers.

The volume of The Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges which deals with *Ezra and Nehemiah* [Macmillan & Co. \$1.25] is by Prof. H. E. Ryle of Cambridge University. It is prepared upon the same plan as the numerous other volumes of the same valuable series which we have noticed from time to time. An elaborate introduction contains an investigation of the date, authorship and structure of the two books, together with many collateral matters, and the text follows, accompanied by abundant and judicious notes. There also are serviceable maps. The book is a fine example of superior scholarship.—*Amos, an Essay in Exegesis* [N. J. Bartlett & Co. \$1.25], by Prof. H. G. Mitchell, is an excellent commentary on this book of the Bible, based upon the author's work in the classroom. It is intended for theological students and ministers but it will be appreciated by all who have occasion to study the book which it considers. It examines the conditions under which Amos wrote, explains the significance of his teachings and assigns him his place as an Old Testament author.

Men and Morals [Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.00] is another book by Rev. James Stalker, D. D. It contains eight talks or discourses, of which most, if not all, originally were delivered to the students of Yale University or of Mr. Moody's institutions at Northfield, Mass. They are disconnected, but each is a wise, earnest, practical address which cannot fail to aid every reader to understand and practice righteousness.—Rev. Lorenzo White is the author of *The Democracy of Christianity* [Hunt & Eaton. \$1.25], a study of the subject of the mutual equality of human beings in their relation to God. The conclusion reached is that all have absolute freedom upon accountable issues and entire equality in respect to opportunities of securing the divine favor. We see nothing new in the author's position, but he presents it effectively and

shows that it exalts the divine sovereignty and respects the moral freedom of men. He endeavors to clear the idea of a probation on earth, as held by Christians generally, from any mistaken interpretations.

STORIES.

There is considerable interest in H. S. Meriman's *From One Generation to Another* [Harper & Bros. \$1.25], yet it is not a very pleasant book. The machinations of the villain succeed, so far as they succeed at all, too easily. People are not disposed of so readily in real life as they are in this book. Yet most of the characters are well drawn and the outcome, although tragic, is not extravagant.—*Wolfenberg* [Harper & Bros. \$1.25] is another volume in the new library edition of William Black's novels. In some particulars it is one of his best stories. It is the one which describes the experiences of a party who formed a sort of large yachting party in the Mediterranean. The characters of Wolfenberg and Amalie and their unique relation to one another with its development and outcome are portrayed with masterly skill. The minor characters, however, are almost equally striking. Naturally, there is less of the Scotch scenery and dialect in this story than in most of the author's writings, but it is an engrossing book throughout.

Catherine [Harper & Bros. \$1.00], by Frances M. Peard, is short and slight, like some people, but is as attractive in its way as some of them are. Its motive is the difference between earnest and superficial affection. The scene is Southern England and the time the Waterloo period. Without taking any strong hold of the reader the book impresses one pleasantly and will teach some young women, it is to be hoped, a useful lesson.—In Mr. F. J. Stimson's latest little volume, *In the Three Zones* [Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.00], are three of his short stories, which, we believe, have been published already. They are Dr. Materialismus, An Alabama Courtship and Los Caraqueños. They are vigorous and entertaining and possess considerable freshness.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Musicians and students of acoustics will appreciate the work done by Prof. J. A. Zahm in his volume *Sound and Music* [A. C. McClurg & Co. \$3.50]. It is the expansion of a course of lectures delivered in the latter part of 1891 at the Roman Catholic University of America in Washington, D. C. Its main purpose is to set forth with precision the principles of acoustics and to explain the physical basis of musical harmony. It is too technically learned for ordinary readers, but those for whom it is specially intended will find it a discussion at once scientific and practical, clear, able and well illustrated. The number of persons who are capable of appreciating such a work is much larger than it was a few years ago and is increasing steadily.—Mr. B. C. Burt, the author of *A History of Modern Philosophy from the Renaissance to the Present* [A. C. McClurg & Co. \$4.00], a work handsomely issued in two substantial volumes, declares his aim to be merely the presentation of the chief contents of the leading systems of philosophy in modern times, together with a reasonable amount of information about philosophical authors and works. It is more than a mere chronological statement, however, shows with some fullness the historical continuity of philosophical thought and supplies materials for advanced study of its theme. It is a well conceived and ably executed work.

Mr. R. G. Thwaites's account of the bicycle trip which he and his wife made through the south of England in the late spring and early summer of 1891 is one of the best books of the sort which have been written. It is called *Our Cycling Tour in England* [A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50]. It is a gracefully written nar-

rative of a trip through some of the most delightful portions of England by two appreciative Americans, who knew what to see and how to see it, who enjoyed the courtesies of private homes as well as the delights of quaint inns, and who have a keen eye for pretty scenery, interesting architecture and popular characteristics. It is the sort of book which causes the reader to go and do likewise. It has some illustrations.—Dr. Henry M. Field has brought out a new edition of *The Story of the Atlantic Telegraph* [Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50], which describes graphically the history of the accomplishment of that great undertaking and also, and properly, has several additional chapters which render it a memorial volume concerning the author's distinguished brother, the late Cyrus W. Field. It is a book of exceptional interest and of lasting value.

A revised and enlarged edition of *Turning Points, or Great Questions for Young Men and Women* [Standard Publishing Co. \$1.50], by J. L. Brandt, is out. It contains good advice about personal manners and morals, business, marriage, the use of money, etc., but possesses no unusual features.—*Letters to a Little Girl* [Searle & Gorton. \$1.25], by Helen E. Starrett, is a somewhat similar book adapted to the needs of little girls and therefore, of course, covering only a narrower field. Its chapters are judicious in substance and are written pleasantly. Some expressions, however, might well have been qualified a little.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Journal of American Folk-Lore* [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$4.00] for the last quarter of 1892 is just received. Among its topics are Folk-Songs of the Civil War, Rhymes from Old Powder-Horns, Epitaphal Inscriptions, Old English Songs in American Versions and Folk-Lore from Maine. It is very interesting, although tardily issued.—The *Critical Review* [Charles Scribner's Sons] for January contains able notices of a number of the comparatively recent issues in the realms of theology and philosophy and ministers are likely to appreciate it highly.—The *Nineteenth Century* [Leonard Scott Publication Co. \$4.50] for February has a dozen strong papers on a considerable variety of themes. Among them perhaps the most noticeable are Sir Robert Stout's An Experiment with Federation and Its Lessons, New Zealand being referred to; Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake's Medical Women in Fiction; The Taxation of Ground Rents, by J. Powell Williams, M. P., and The Revival of Witchcraft, by Ernest Hart.—In the *Fortnightly* [Leonard Scott Publication Co. \$4.50] Sir Charles Dilke leads off with a discussion of The Uganda Problem, opposing annexation; What Mr. Gladstone Ought to Do, a symposium by Justin McCarthy, M. P., and four others; The Situation at Home and Abroad, by Frederic Harrison; and Cycles and Tyres for 1893, by R. J. McCreedy. The development of bicycling is evident from the appearance of such a paper in such a magazine.

The February *Educational Review* [Henry Holt & Co. \$3.00], which, by the way, is among the handsomest of the abundant magazines of the day, opens with the oration on the Need of Universities in the United States delivered at the first convocation of Chicago University by Prof. H. E. von Holst. Richard Waterman, Jr., follows with a first article on Educational Exhibits at the World's Fair. O. F. Emerson writes about the Relations of Literature and Philology; E. J. Goodwin about Electives in the High School, speaking from observation and favoring their allowance; and J. W. Redway about Text-books in Geography. The minor departments are well sustained.—The *Thinker* [Christian Literature Co. \$3.00] reviews the world of religious thought with a comprehensive glance and gathers up the best things for its readers.

The February issue is well made up.—*Lend a Hand* [J. Stilman Smith & Co. \$2.00] continues successfully its practical labors for moral and social reform, and deserves a large patronage.—*The Charities Review* [The Critic Co. \$1.00] devotes prominent space to ex-President R. B. Hayes, and treats of an interesting list of appropriate topics. It is eminently a useful publication.—*The Biblical World* [University Press of Chicago. \$2.00] continues the work of *The Old and New Testament Student*, making a specialty of themes connected with Biblical study.

NOTES.

—M. Zola has been rejected the third time by the French Academy. He announces his purpose to continue to be a candidate until he is elected, which announcement hardly is likely to help him.

—The \$500 prize offered for the best picture sent to the recent New York Water Color Society's exhibition was won by Mrs. J. M. Sears of Boston, one of the most accomplished of amateur artists.

—The Phillips Brooks Memorial Fund already has reached the sum of \$62,000, and is likely to be further increased. The memorial certainly will be a statue and probably one or two memorial buildings also will be erected.

—The United States consul at Leith, the port of Edinburgh, Mr. Wallace Bruce, has been chosen by the Scottish Society of Literature and Art of Glasgow to be a life corresponding member in the place of the late John G. Whittier.

—We are glad to be able to report that a memorial volume, having for its subject the late Charles A. Richardson, so many years the managing editor of this journal, is being prepared by Mrs. Richardson and will soon be out. It is intended distinctly for the inner circle of near and dear ones to whom such a volume appeals most strongly, but it will be welcomed by a much larger number of readers.

—At the Academy in New York 161 water colors have been sold already and the sales have amounted to \$17,425. Among the pictures disposed of have been A. Lynch's *Marchesa*, for \$750; W. Magrath's *St. Mark's, Venice*, for \$650; Mrs. R. H. Nicholls's *Washing Day*, for \$100; H. B. Snell's *Cornish Fishermen*, for \$100; L. C. Earle's *Mischief Makers*, for \$175; and C. E. Dana's *Fribourg, Switzerland*, for \$125.

—The committee on publications of the Grolier Club in New York has had modeled by Ringel d'Illzach, the French sculptor, a medallion of Nathaniel Hawthorne. It is seven inches in diameter and is of bronze and on one side of the head Hawthorne's birthplace in Salem is introduced with the date and on the other side the stone which marks Hawthorne's grave. The medallion is said to be based on a photograph taken in 1860 by Mayall of London.

—The first printing press in the Colony of New York was set up by William Bradford who, on April 10, 1693, was appointed public printer. The New York Historical Society has decided that the site of the original printing office is on the north side of the present Pearl St., between Broad and Old Slip. A bronze tablet is to be placed there with a suitable inscription, and another tablet is to be put up on the northwest corner of Williams St. and Hanover Square, where the Cotton Exchange is and where stood the building from which was issued the first number of the *Gazette*.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston.
FAIR SHADOW LAND. By Edith M. Thomas. pp. 130. \$1.25.

BOOKS AND THEIR USE. By Prof. J. H. Thayer, D.D. pp. 94. 75 cents.
AT THE NORTH OF BEARCAMP WATER. By Frank Bolles. pp. 237. \$1.25.
JOHN KEELE. By Walter Lock, M.A. pp. 245. \$1.00.
ENGLISH TOPOGRAPHY. Part III. Edited by G. L. Gomme. pp. 361. \$2.50.

Roberts Bros. Boston.
CONVENT LIFE OF GEORGE SAND. Translated by Maria E. MacKaye. pp. 219. \$1.00.
KEEP YOUR MOUTH SHUT. By F. A. A. Smith, M.D. pp. 73. 50 cents.

Leach, Shevell & Sanborn. Boston.
THE DIAMOND NECKLACE. By Thomas Carlyle. pp. 170. 42 cents.

The Evening Post Print. Bridgeport.
THE COSMIC ETHER AND ITS PROBLEMS. By B. B. Lewis. pp. 159. \$1.00.

Charles Scribner's Sons. New York.
DREAM LIFE. By Ik Marvel. pp. 210. 75 cents.
REVERIES OF A BACHELOR. By Ik Marvel. pp. 217. 75 cents.

THE FRENCH WAR AND THE REVOLUTION. By W. M. Sloane, Ph.D. pp. 415. \$1.25.
THE DUCHESS OF BERRY AND THE REVOLUTION OF JULY, 1830. pp. 324. \$1.25.

MANUAL OF NATURAL THEOLOGY. By Prof. G. P. Fisher, D.D. pp. 94. 75 cents.
THE RISE OF THE BRITISH DOMINION IN INDIA. By Sir Alfred Lyall. pp. 288. \$1.50.

CALVINISM: PURE AND MIXED. By W. G. T. Shedd, D.D. pp. 164. \$1.00.

A. C. Armstrong & Son. New York.
THE PSALMS. By A. MacLaren, D.D. Vol. I. pp. 385. \$1.50.

THE PILLAR IN THE NIGHT. By Rev. J. R. MacDuff, D.D. pp. 336. \$1.25.

E. P. Dutton & Co. New York.
CHRIST IN THE CENTURIES. By Principal A. M. Fairbairn, D.D. pp. 224. \$1.25.

Standard Publishing Co. Cincinnati.
NEW COMMENTARY ON ACTS. By Prof. J. W. McGarvey. pp. 298. \$1.50.

PAPER COVERS.

Press of Samuel Usher. Boston.
PHILLIPS BROOKS. A PROPHECY OF MANHOOD'S POSSIBILITY. By J. L. Gordon. pp. 18.

Putnam, Davis & Co. Worcester.
THE RELIGION OF JESUS. By A. Z. Conrad, D.D. pp. 24.

Thomas Whittaker. New York.
REASONS FOR BELIEVING IN CHRISTIANITY. By C. A. Row. pp. 162. 25 cents.

BEFORE EASTER. By Rev. E. W. Gilman, D.D. pp. 50. 10 cents.

Charles Scribner's Sons. New York.
THE CASE AGAINST PROFESSOR BRIGGS. Part. II. pp. 161. 50 cents.

American Academy of Political and Social Science. Philadelphia.
PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE. By Jesse Macy. pp. 73. 25 cents.

The Johns Hopkins Press. Baltimore.
THE WORLD'S REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLIES OF TODAY. By E. K. Alden. pp. 50. 50 cents.

MAGAZINES.

January. AMERICAN YOUNG PEOPLE.
February. ART JOURNAL.—ARTIST.—FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.—MUSIC REVIEW.—HARTFORD SEMINARY RECORD.—NINETEENTH CENTURY.
March. MAGAZINE OF ART.—FRANK LESLIE'S.—BABYLAND.—CASSELL'S.—NEW PETERSON.—POPULAR SCIENCE.—WORTHINGTON'S.—CHAUTAUQUAN.

THE PULPIT AND MODERN CRITICISM.

Why are so many of the clergy beating Chinese gongs to frighten away this monster of eclipse they seem to fear? Why so much perfervid zeal to "conciliate" science with religion (detestable phrase)? If "exact thought" holds the key to our mysteries let us all come out of our caves of superstition before they fall in on us. If our faith depends upon a satisfactory demonstration in the laws of central forces, a logical synthesis in geology or biology or embryology or ethnology or philology or any other ology whatever, let us not make ourselves the sport and derision of the scientific doubters by feeble and illogical theses on lines where our defamers are immeasurably our superiors. Why not sit rather at their feet and accept their dogma in spiritual things?

As a matter of fact the attitude of these scientific rationalists who consent to enter the controversial field in matters of religious faith is that of contemptuous complacency—the half-amused air of the adult reasoning with the foolish fancies of a child. They choose the field, the weapons and they take their stand with their backs to the sun; what wonder that they put every ball where they please? The spectators to this contest who are apathetic accept the conditions of the field, laugh at the complacent superiority of the negative side and go away amused and still apathetic doubters. If any of the

partisans are converted by the outcome they are never of the other side. But how many of our modern doubting Thomases, who have staked their faith on the stigmata to be viewed only through the lens of physical science, have had their peace wounded, and even slain perhaps, while witnesses to such a duel?

But is the word delivered by the Master to the child-hearted fishermen of Galilee the heritage of the school of modern critics in or out of the church? Does our faith wait breathless upon the verdict of combatting schools of criticism and is it to be nineteen centuries after the Word of God, full of grace and truth, came to dwell amongst us that two bands of self-elected champions are to decide His life in a battle of words of men?—Col. Charles W. Larned, in the *Churchman*.

FIGHTING CHOLERA IN INDIA.

Once in twelve years thousands of people from all parts of India make a pilgrimage to Hurdwar, a town on the Ganges, to attend a holy fair and to bathe in the same pool, whose waters are thought to communicate physical and moral virtue at the time when Jupiter enters the constellation of Aquarius. The last gathering of the clans came in 1891, when cholera was so prevalent that the authorities considered the wisdom of prohibiting the assemblage. But the sanitary commissioner rose to the occasion and the story of his vigilance may prove suggestive to the managers of the World's Fair. We quote from an editorial in the *Bombay Gazette*:

He mapped out the area on which the fair was to be held and divided it into eight sanitary sections, each with a hospital and a police station. The undergrowth was removed and all filth and rubbish carted away. The town was overhauled and put into a perfect sanitary condition. The Holy Pool, which was of small area and shallow, with a mud bottom and little water which was never renewed, was taken in hand by Mr. M. King, the executive engineer, and deepened and paved. A siphon brought a constant stream of fresh water from the Ganges. The sanitary and police staff, including seventy vaccinators, constituted the sanitary patrol, who, in addition to performing sanitary duty, were detectives for sickness. Their duties were to prevent overcrowding—in which they were not very successful, for on the night before the great day of the fair every foot of ground, veranda and house roof sustained its man—to see to surface cleanliness, to report and prevent nuisances, to report offenders, to remove on the instant those sick of infectious disease to the hospitals and to see to the proper location of baggage animals. Every police station was provided with dooly and bearers and the hospitals were the headquarters of each sanitary section. Sanitary arrangements of the most comprehensive kind were carried out. The dry earth system was enforced, a number of ponies being employed to bring a continuous supply of dry earth. No refuse was allowed to be pitted or accumulate in the town and any unsanitary arrangements were forbidden. Before the pilgrims began to arrive the whole area had been thoroughly purified and measures were taken on the roads to compel sanitary observances. When the pilgrims assembled in March the system so carefully organized beforehand worked excellently under the personal supervision of the sanitary commissioner and his assistants. Dr. Simpson, the Calcutta health officer, spoke of the arrangements carried out for the health of the 700,000 pilgrims assembled as marvelous, including, beyond what is ordinarily considered town sanitation, attention to the supply of food and water and the provision of hospitals to isolate every case and prevent disease from becoming epidemic. Two cases of cholera did occur, one of them in the island near the town. The patients were instantly carried into the hospital, all the people on the island were removed to another site and the place was thoroughly disinfected.

News from the Churches

OLD SOUTH LENTEN LECTURE COURSE.

The second of the series of Lenten Sunday evening lectures in the Old South Church, Boston, was given by Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford of Montclair, N. J., last Sunday evening, his theme being Christ and the Creeds. A very large audience listened to his positive and liberal utterances.

The main points of the discourse were these. Christianity at first was personal loyalty to a Galilean carpenter's son who had revealed to men their kinship with the divine and their duties to their brothers. After His death, as the story of His life and His teachings came in contact with philosophies and schools of speculation, men began to account for the personality of the departed leader and along with the formulation of theories and creeds came wranglings and contentions which continue to this day, and always will since creeds are inevitable and desirable, with certain limitations.

The earliest creeds were confessions of loyalty to Christ. Creeds subsequent to the Apostles' Creed and culminating in the Westminster Confession of Faith were more than this. They were formulations of systems of thought concerning mysteries involved in facts. Wherever and whenever the attempt has been made to make the individual accept the theory as equivalent to the fact, viz., the historic Christ, then violence has been done to truth and justice, and the precedents established by Christ in His treatment of individuals who sought Him have been set at naught, for each individual made his own confession in his own way, each confession being suffused with the personality and unique experience of the individual, the essential fact Christ insisted on being that each man should know and show loyalty to Him and evince a desire and effort to relive the Christ ideals. Creeds are the mechanism built around the growing life. Those who have most of the life care least about analysis or definition of it. The stars move in their orbits whether astronomy be Ptolemaic or Copernican. Men live and die whether they be ignorant or cognizant of the schools of medicine. So the divine life that was in Christ is seized by Christ's followers and does its marvelous work of individual and social regeneration entirely independent of what may be the prevailing definitions or conceptions of Christianity as found in the creeds of the time.

Christ always taught of God, of Himself and of His mission in terms of life, and life as it manifested itself in righteousness. He required holy character, not logical thinking, as the proper expression of union with him, and one who has no conception of holiness and is not holy cannot know Christ no matter how much of a cyclopedia of religious and doctrinal theories he may be. The essential things of Christianity have never been put into creeds. The world waits for a creed one essential article of which shall be, "I believe in the brotherhood of man."

The progress of Christianity cannot be learned from a study of doctrinal statements, for, strange to say, the course of creedal development has been circular, not straight ahead. The true measure of the work of Christ is in the revolution of the standards of society, the changed ethics of marriage, divorce, charity, industry and government. No real democracy had ever been seen in the world until Jesus washed His disciples' feet.

Creeds are necessary. Every man who thinks must have one. They testify to man's desire for knowledge of the mysterious ways of the Infinite, but to attempt to limit the thought of today by the standard and expressions of yesterday is criminal. Death alone never changes. Life is perpetually varying.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Gifts of money to the Lord's work are sometimes as valuable in their timeliness as for their intrinsic worth. This truth has found illustration in recent donations from one of the most devoted givers in Pilgrim Church. Some weeks ago professors from Chicago Theological Seminary spent a Sunday here, setting forth in private conversation and in some of the pulpits the financial crisis in their institution. The visit seemed to yield no immediate results, but since that time the lady in whose parlor one of the conferences was held has given \$3,000 as the foundation of a Missouri professorship, and her pastor has given his note for a like amount to be devoted to the same object. She gave at the same time \$3,000 to Drury College and \$3,000 to our City Missionary Society under wise conditions.

Dr. Pearson's offer of \$25,000 to Drury on condition that \$75,000 be raised elsewhere has seemed almost out of reach, owing to the great strain put upon the churches two years ago in lifting the debt of that institution. This latest donation, however, will serve as a nucleus around which the remainder may gather. If Eastern friends, who sometimes grow weary and impatient of the begging college president, appreciated the sacrifices already made by the Congregationalists of this State in their almost universal poverty, they would surely feel willing to listen to the appeal for outside assistance which must be made and heeded if the college is to realize sorely needed aid from this great-hearted and shrewd friend of Christian education at the West. Drury was never more deserving of enthusiastic support than today. Despite the blow of President Ingalls's death it has bravely faced the emergency, and under the energetic administration of the acting president, Prof. C. D. Adams, it enrolls more students today than ever before, and is fully maintaining its high standards of work.

Of the \$3,000 now coming to our City Missionary Society \$2,500 is for the new building of the Bohemian Mission and the balance for the new Swedish church building, for which the society has already guaranteed \$1,000. The gift is not to be used for current expenditure but put on interest until the new buildings are begun. Rev. Edmund Wrbitsky has brought the Bohemian work to that point where children will have to be turned away from the Sunday school unless larger quarters are speedily provided, and a small amount of help given to Rev. Solomon Arnaquist and his Swedish brethren will yield large returns in the generous exertions which they may be counted upon to make among themselves.

Rev. E. F. Wheeler has entered upon his work with the Redeemer Church under very encouraging auspices. He is courageously facing the problem of a flourishing Sunday school, with a regular attendance of over 200, which has thus far made no appreciable contribution to the morning congregation, which assembles upon its adjournment. He was a classmate at Hartford Seminary of Rev. Allen Hastings, who is holding the fort at Plymouth Church, and a third member of the same class, Rev. W. W. Willard, has accepted his call to the Third Church and enters at once upon his duties. Dr. Stimson has gone to New York to give his personal consideration to the field that there invites him, promising to reserve his decision until his return. He has received very strong appeals to remain here from his brother ministers and from Central Church, as well as from his own church, and certainly there has never in the past been a wider field of influence open to him in this city and State than today.

The Congregational Club at its meeting, Feb. 20, listened to a presentation of the themes of University Extension and University Settlements. Professor Bemis from Chicago University, and from that group of its faculty who are specially responsible for the

work, gave a clear and cheering account of the extension of lecture courses into various centers in our own country and across the water, and in his closing appeal uttered some stirring truths as to the necessity of compelling the influential citizenship of our land to think upon the vital problems of our very existence. Robert Dennison came from the Andover House in Boston to this his home and presented in a clear, compact paper the progress that has been made in that enterprise and the hopefulness of its future.

February 26 was a grand field day among our churches for the national Home Missionary Society. Secretaries Kincaid and Tompkins and Superintendents Hawkes and Ward were added to our own workers and nearly all our churches had this theme presented. In spite of the pressure upon us in our own field, or possibly because of that fact, these brethren had a most sympathetic hearing and carried away offerings representing, whatever their magnitude, a genuine devotion to the work of this society.

J. L. S.

NEW ENGLAND. Massachusetts.

Twenty-eight new families have become connected with the Mt. Vernon Church, Boston, since the change in location of the house of worship.

The Newton Congregational Club had for its subject Feb. 20 The Men and Women in Former Times in Our Newton Churches: Their Character, the Extent of Their Influence and the Debt We Owe Them. Drs. D. L. Furber and H. J. Patrick and Hon. Messrs. W. S. Slocum and J. F. C. Hyde gave historical sketches and reminiscences.

A council called by Rev. J. G. Taylor and the church at Melrose Highlands held its final adjourned meeting at Pilgrim Mall, Boston, last Monday. As Mr. Taylor had not been installed pastor the council took care to disavow any authority in the case, but advised that, as he had resigned and the church had accepted his resignation, both parties should abide by the result already reached. The council heartily commended Mr. Taylor to the churches.

A new church, to be known as the Mystic Side, was organized in the western part of Everett, Feb. 23. This enterprise has grown out of a Sunday school established in March, 1899, jointly by the First Church of Everett and the First Church of Malden. It starts with a membership of seventy, sixteen of them on confession, the others coming mainly from the Everett and Malden churches. An ecclesiastical council, of which Rev. A. H. Quist, D.D., was moderator, unanimously voted that the circumstances warranted the formation of a church. Following this were the exercises of dedication of the house of worship, an attractive and convenient building, costing about \$10,000 and seating 400 people. Last Sunday regular services were instituted and the attendance was 175 in the morning, 180 in the evening and 197 at the Sunday school.—The church in Hardwick, Rev. Harlan Page, pastor, has been quickened and refreshed through special services conducted by Rev. R. M. Taft.

Pastors in the hill towns of Hampshire County have inaugurated a co-operative scheme with the design of bringing about a better state of feeling among Christians and of reaching the unconverted. Union fellowship meetings are held frequently at different points, a strong, evangelistic sermon being preached on the previous Sunday and services in some cases being also continued every evening through the week, the different pastors assisting one another. A marked interest has been aroused and a number of careless or indifferent boys and young men have been influenced. The churches in Cummington and Worthington have been especially blessed, twelve uniting with the latter Feb. 26. The pastors are gratified with the healthy and apparently enduring character of the work and believe that even without outside aid special evangelistic effort can be profitably maintained.

Maine.

The churches of Portland observed Feb. 19 as a foreign missionary field day. Five visiting clergymen represented the work of the A. B. C. F. M.: Secretary C. C. Creagan, D.D., Rev. Dr. Fuller of Turkey, Rev. Messrs. H. P. Perkins of North China, Edward Hume of Bombay, India, and E. G. Porter. No special offerings were made, the object being to give information not to raise money.—Rev.

D. M. Pratt of Williston Church is preaching a series of four sermons to young people on The Intellectual Life, Habits, The Young Man as a Factor in Society, and Types of Life.—Dr. J. G. Merrill of the Second Parish has begun a series on The Seven Last Words of Jesus.

Missionary Charles Whittier has closed a month of service at Springfield and will now be in Western Washington County for a time.—Missionary G. C. Wilson gave the Sandy Point and Searspoint Second Churches three weeks in February and is to be at Poland for two weeks to aid in special meetings.

Rev. H. L. Griffin of Hammond Street Church, Bangor, is giving a series of familiar Sunday evening talks illustrated by the stereopticon.

Misses Harlow and Washburn, the visitors for the Woman's Auxiliary, having closed work in Union Conference, will rest for a few weeks and then begin at Frankfort a campaign in the eastern part of the State. They have done admirable work.

Rev. R. T. Hack has secured the consent of his people at Belfast to preach in some of the neighboring towns where no service is held Sunday afternoon and evening. Four towns will raise \$300 for a permanent supply and Mr. Hack's people will pay \$300.—The church at Cornish has been provided with a 1,600 pound bell.

New Hampshire.

The church in Rye has received a legacy of \$300. Its benevolent contributions have greatly increased. A new bell has been placed in the building.—The church in Exeter has had a bequest of \$500.

The Central New Hampshire Congregational Club celebrated the completion of its second year on Washington's Birthday at the North Church, Concord. Owing to the severity of the storm the attendance was small, yet a good number sat down to the sumptuous dinner prepared by the hospitable ladies of the church. After dinner this topic was discussed: The Congregational Church as an Effective Force Considered in Its Bearing upon Evangelization, Education, Institutional Development and Devotional Methods.

The churches in Concord unite in Lenten services held in the different churches Sunday evenings to close with a Good Friday service. The aim is to unite all the people around the great themes of the gospel and practically to draw them to Christ.

Connecticut.

At the meeting of the New Haven Congregational Club, Feb. 20, in the Davenport Church Prof. C. A. Briggs gave an address on Church Unity. After outlining the items of difference which separate the denominations, he stated that there is harmony as to nine-tenths of doctrinal belief among all Christians and as to nineteen-twentieths among all Protestants. The practical forces of the day are leading toward church unity and the practical problems are forcing us in the same direction. Give a trifle over 200 of the present number of communicants to each minister and we shall save 25,000 ministers and \$50,000,000 of annual expense. Professor Briggs believes that the denominations have each vindicated some valuable principle and given it to the Christian world and that now their separate work is done. He proposes a church which shall embody all that has proved itself good in all denominations and which shall unite Christians of a locality into one local church of that order. These statements are interesting in view of the rumors lately published, which Professor Briggs refuses either to deny or confirm, that in case he is excluded from the Presbyterian ministry he will start just such a movement as that outlined by him, assisted by such men as Professor Smith of Lane and backed by Union and Lane Seminaries. That would add one more to the too large number of denominations.

It is well understood about Yale that after next year Rev. W. F. Blackman of Ithaca, N. Y., formerly of Naugatuck, is to be invited to take a new chair of social science, which is to be established at that time in the divinity school. No definite call has as yet been announced and probably none has been extended, but Professor Fairbanks was asked when he began his work in the philosophy and history of religion this year to take also the department of sociology for two years, and there appears to be a tacit understanding that Mr. Blackman, who is known to be busily at work in that field, shall take up the work at the expiration of that time.

The Hartford Ministers' Meeting, Feb. 20, considered The Duty of Ministers in Respect to Politics, an address being delivered by Professor McCook. Action has been taken by a number of ecclesiastical bodies in the State toward securing the passage of the corrupt practices act.—Many of the ministers

of the city have shown great interest in Murphy's campaign against intemperance. His labors have not yet lasted quite a week and more than 2,500 have signed the pledge. At the Pratt & Whitney's works, a large manufacturing establishment, 425 have taken the pledge.

There was a fellowship meeting at Westport, Feb. 21, of six churches in Fairfield County. An introductory session was held in the morning and in the afternoon a sermon and addresses were delivered.

MIDDLE STATES.

New York.

Rev. R. G. Woodbridge is giving a series of talks to young people in the Forest Avenue Church, New York. The meetings are largely attended. Among the subjects are: Health, Manners, Saving and Spending, Choosing a Partner, Kickers, Common Moralities, Cleanliness Inside and Out, Something for Nothing, Little Vices that Hinder, and Little Virtues that Help.

Home missionary rallies have been held the past week in Utica, Gloversville, Canandaigua and Rochester. In spite of heavy snows the attendance has been good and the interest gratifying. This week meetings are being held at Lockport, Buffalo and Jamestown. Much enthusiasm is being aroused.

LAKE STATES.

Ohio.

Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., began evangelical services at Springfield Feb. 19. At least 1,800 persons were present, many of them non-church-goers, and hundreds could not get in. A large choir, composed of about 300 representatives of the local churches, assisted. Many signed cards at that meeting. Services are held every evening in the City Hall for business men daily at noon, for women in the afternoon and for children twice a week. At least twenty local churches of the several denominations are working together harmoniously and scores of conversions occur daily. The songs by Mr. and Mrs. Lowe are helpful features.

The Congregational Club of Cleveland and vicinity discussed Heresy Trials Feb. 20. Addresses were made by Prof. H. E. Bourne of the College for Women on Their History, Rev. A. G. Upham, D. D., of the First Baptist Church on Their Influence on Church Life and Rev. Levi Gilbert, D. D., of the First Methodist Episcopal Church on Their Influence on the Development of Doctrine. Rev. W. E. Barton, who goes to Shawmut Church, Boston, was called out for a farewell address. He will be greatly missed by the club as well as by the churches of Northern Ohio. The entire discussion was scholarly, practical and strong, an excellent indication of the earnest, hopeful spirit of busy ministers and churches, who are sure that in the end God will be glorified and the coming of His kingdom will be hastened. The club voted to postpone till another year the proposed Congregational rally, in view of the coming anniversary of the A. H. M. S., to be held in Cleveland in June.

Illinois.

The church in Harvey is prospering under the care of Rev. E. S. Chandler. Seventy-two were added during the past year. A site for a church building and parsonage has been bought and paid for and the ground will be broken in the spring.—A three weeks' series of meetings was held recently by the church in Neponset with about sixty conversions.

The morning service at the Sedgwick Street Chapel, Chicago, was given up, Feb. 19, to the installation of the Boys' Brigade as a regular department of the work. Companies were present from other churches of the city.

Michigan.

The Congregational Club of Eastern Michigan gave President Sperry of Olivet College an enthusiastic reception in Detroit Feb. 22. Over 200 were present. About thirty of the faculty, citizens and students of Olivet came with the new president. After an hour's informal reception, followed by a supper, Mr. Sperry was welcomed in a cordial address by Dr. W. H. Davis, to which a capital response was made. Other addresses were by Prof. J. L. Daniels, Mrs. W. A. Garrett and Mr. G. W. Radford, two of the older graduates, and Rev. H. P. DeForest. Professor Daniels was deservedly eulogized for his long and faithful work in the college.

The church at Portland celebrated, Feb. 4, its semi-centennial. Rev. L. P. Spelman of Covert, a pastor for eight years, delivered a historical discourse and letters were read from Rev. L. M. S. Smith of Grand Haven, first pastor of the church,

Rev. David Wirt of California, Rev. Augustus Marsh of Birmingham, Rev. J. L. Malle, now of the A. C. and E. S., and Rev. Charles Spooner, a pioneer missionary now resident at Greenville. A biographical sketch of Deacon B. G. Cooley, the first deacon of the church, was read.

Sixty-five have been received to Park Church, Grand Rapids, during the year, twenty on confession. Gifts of the church and individuals aggregated \$26,000. A monthly concert to consider foreign missions has been started recently and the interest in it is steadily increasing. This church has taken up in its Sunday school the series of lessons on the life of Christ prepared by the C. S. S. and P. S. The change has been attended with gratifying results in the increased interest on the part of teachers and scholars. The average attendance for January, 1893, exceeds the average attendance for 1892 by 100.

Wisconsin.

Plymouth Church, Milwaukee, postpones its Week of Prayer until Lent, and this year Dr. Titsworth is giving especial attention to Lenten services, a weekly children's service being one feature.—A Boys' Brigade has been organized in Pilgrim Church.

Rev. E. G. Updike of Madison is attracting large audiences by a series of sermons on the New Theology. A popular and successful lecture course has just closed. Once a month a Nineteenth Century Club discusses social questions.—A revival is arousing wide interest in Hillsborough.

THE WEST.

Missouri.

Rev. A. K. Wray has just closed a pastorate of nearly three years with the Central Church, Springfield. He has proved himself a strong man and has done a good work for the church, especially in connection with raising \$2,500 toward liquidating its indebtedness. His departure is universally regretted. He goes to Hot Springs, Ark., for his health, and will preach at Little Rock as he may be able. The Central Church has engaged for three months Rev. W. Sewall, late of Templeton, Mass.—There is a deepening of spiritual interest in the First Church. The pastor, Rev. E. C. Evans, has been giving his people for several months Sunday morning sermons based on the first chapters of Acts. The prayer meetings have been directed to the quickening of the spiritual life and have been largely attended. A series of special meetings conducted by the pastor is now in progress.

Iowa.

At an out-station connected with the Genoa Bluffs church the pastor, Rev. J. A. Brown, assisted by Rev. C. A. Towle of the S. S. and P. S., conducted a series of gospel meetings which resulted in more than a score of conversions.

A new lecture-room has been added to the church building at Gilman. The young men of the parish recently made the pastor, Rev. R. F. Lavender, a present of a handsome gold watch.—The State H. M. S. has received \$186 from the estate of the late Deacon John Darling of Burlington.

A church of thirty-three members was organized at Russell Feb. 18, a village of about 400 inhabitants fourteen miles south of Des Moines. The plan of union adopted by the people, of building a house of worship to be used by various denominations, was not a success. Various religious elements have now united in a Congregational church, under the pastoral care of Rev. R. C. Moulton of Des Moines.

The house of worship at Parkersburg, remodeled and improved until it is a new building, was rededicated Feb. 19. The cost was a little over \$1,000. Secretary Douglass preached morning and evening and assisted in raising the \$500 needed to free the church from debt, excepting that on the new parsonage which is to be paid for in regular installments. Special meetings, beginning with the dedication services, are now in progress, conducted by the new pastor, Rev. F. G. Brainerd. There is a good deal of interest in the community and the church has made great progress during the past few months.

Minnesota.

Over four hundred signed cards at meetings in Anoka and over 200 at those in Spring Valley.

The first anniversary of the installation of Rev. H. P. Fisher over the church in Ortonville was observed by interesting exercises at which were discussed the relations between the minister and the church, the citizen and the church, the church and homes and the relation of the church to Christ.

Kansas.

Rev. W. B. Mucklow, pastor at Selina, has had crowded houses on Sunday evenings for about five months to hear his lectures, illustrated by stereopticon views. Although the audience-room seats 600 hundreds have frequently been unable to gain admittance. A distinctly evangelistic character is given to the services, all working toward a climax to induce personal decision for Christ. Each service closes with a ten-minute testimony meeting, which is heartily engaged in. A noticeable feature is the presence of a large number of men not regular church-goers.

The recent revival services in Wallace, in which the pastor, Rev. W. H. Marble, was assisted by Superintendent Platt, have practically united the Christians of the place in the Congregational organization.

The church in Salem, a rural section of Linn County, has erected a small building and parsonage and is regularly supplied, without missionary aid, by Rev. P. S. Feemster.—The church in Axtell has maintained a flourishing Sunday school for two years, although during that period it has felt unable to employ a pastor.

The home missionary meetings arranged for the churches in Eastern Kansas during January and February and addressed by Rev. Messrs. W. H. Marble and R. K. Harper, missionaries in Western Kansas, and Superintendent Broad were everywhere welcomed and awakened interest that amounted to enthusiasm. Eighteen churches and Washburne College were visited.

The revival services at Kensington, conducted by Evangelists Veazie and Geach, closed Feb. 19. They have been largely attended and co-operated in by other denominations in the place. Over fifty persons, about half of whom were adults, signed pledge cards to begin Christ's service.

Nebraska.

The church in Seward is vigorous under the pastorate of Rev. C. B. Carlisle. The morning congregations have doubled and the full seating capacity of the house is taxed every Sunday evening. The Endeavor Society is twofold stronger now than in January and the Sunday school, using the Blakeslee Series, has increased in interest and in numbers from sixty to over a hundred.—Special evangelistic services have been held at Madrid and David City with good results.

South Dakota.

The theme of the Yankton Congregational Club, Feb. 20, was The Church of the Twentieth Century. This was treated in three papers, one on An Open Church, one on An Educating Church and one on What a Country Church Can Do. The papers called attention to the great amount of capital invested in church buildings used at a maximum of not over ten hours per week. No business enterprise could survive upon such uneconomical principles. With the vast work before it the plant ought to be worked to its full capacity. The three common lines of work—affording opportunity for worship, proclaiming the gospel and relieving distress—can be each greatly extended and the church made the common center from which the work will go on constantly. That a broader work is not beyond the reach of even the country church was shown by ample illustrations. Much can be done especially by the co-operation of several churches in neighboring country districts. The club is rapidly growing.

The church at Howard has been enjoying a revival which is quite outside of the usual course. The Congregational and Methodist churches united for the purpose and the pastors secured for two weeks the aid of Rev. A. E. Thomson of Yankton. Beginning Feb. 7 a prayer meeting, followed by a preaching service, was held every afternoon and preaching every evening. At first all efforts were directed toward Christians, though even during this time there were conversions. Later the work extended among the unconverted until the entire town was shaken as never before. On Sunday a united effort was made in the Sunday schools by personal work of the teachers, with the result that every scholar in one and all but three in the other were reached. During the following days the work went forward with unabated interest, reaching its climax on Friday, when every store, office and shop of every sort in the town, with only a single exception, were closed morning, afternoon and evening during the hours of service and a large harvest was gathered. Special meetings continued two days more and since their close the pastors and members of the churches are still gleaming.

The church at Wakonda has been restored to

harmonious work under the leadership of Rev. A. T. Lyman, who now enters the employ of the C. S. S. and P. S. The church will be supplied for the present by Mr. E. F. Lyman of Yankton College.

Since the coming of Rev. A. M. Gliddon to the church in Mitchell the congregations have so increased that the building has proved too small. Evening services have been held in the courthouse.

PACIFIC COAST.
California.

Plymouth Church, San Francisco, Rev. W. D. Williams, D.D., pastor, moves forward steadily. Twenty new members were received at the last communion and 142 during 1892. This church received more accessions in 1891 and in 1892 than any Congregational church in the city. The year closed with all bills paid or provided for.

Supt. L. L. Wirt and Rev. W. H. Cooke planted fifty-five Sunday schools last year and in consequence 1,500 persons are studying the Word of God who had not that privilege a year ago. Two churches have grown out of their Sunday school planting.

The Congregational and Methodist churches in Ferndale held union revival meetings a short time ago, during which sixty-five signed cards expressive of their desire to follow Christ.—The young church in Bloomington, Rev. E. R. Brainerd, pastor, has received gifts of land valued at \$1,200.

[By Telegraph.]

FROM CHICAGO.

The Congregational Club observed Ladies' Night at the Pacific Hotel this evening with a large attendance. Rev. Dr. Johnson, chairman of the National Council committee on the Congregational World's Fair exhibit, presented a favorable outlook for making the exhibit. The club passed strong resolutions of indorsement and support of the committee preparing the exhibit. A paper was read by Rev. W. A. Bartlett on Music in Worship, and the Oak Park church choir gave examples of the salient points of the paper.

Q. L. D.

OTHER CHRISTIAN WORK.

There is a large Saturday afternoon Bible class in Philadelphia, led by Dr. J. A. Worden and conducted after the same manner as the one at Boston in the Melonaon, which is so successfully taught by Rev. Nehemiah Boynton. The latter place has been in recent weeks too small for the number of those who desire to attend.

At the coffee house in Bridgeport, Ct., opened one year ago, 26,767 lodgers have been accommodated and 114,809 meals served. The receipts have been \$17,077 and the expenses \$15,315, leaving a profit of \$1,761, which is thirty-four per cent. of the capital invested in the enterprise.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES.

The schools for deaf mutes at Columbus O., and Jacksonville, Ill., each have two good societies.

A Christian Endeavor Day offering toward the education of a scholar in a foreign missionary school was made by the Indian society at the Santee Agency, Neb. For each of its five years of existence this society can show another society started by its members.

Among the speakers already announced for the meetings in the chapel of Hotel Endeavor during the World's Fair are Dr. Clark, Rev. B. Fay Mills, Drs. Barrows, Gunsaulus, Noble, Smith Baker, Mr. Joseph Cook and Rev. R. A. Torrey.

The juniors of the Clinton Avenue Church, Albany, N. Y., raised money for their church building fund in a unique way. They collected about three thousand pounds of waste paper, which they sold to manufacturers of *papier-mâché* at a quarter of a cent a pound. They also held a paper festival, at which they appeared in costumes decorated with fancy designs in paper and sold pretty articles made of paper.

The Alameda County Union of California was addressed on Christian Endeavor Day by a missionary who had arrived from China the night before and spoke of Dr. Clark's visit to Shanghai. On his coming several missionaries formed themselves into a committee to print and circulate Christian Endeavor literature, which has been translated into some dialects. Shanghai has the only Endeavor Society of printers thus far reported. Its members are Chinamen connected with the press at the American Presbyterian Mission. The first Chinese society was formed March 19, 1885, in Foochow, where there are now three societies.

WEEKLY REGISTER.
Calls.

BRAINERD, F. G., accepts call to Parkersburg and Union, Io.
BROWER, C. De Wolf, of Dowagiac, Mich., to South Haven. Accepts, to begin work April 1.
BROWN, Victor F., of Chicago Seminary, to Chapin, Ia.
CARRUTHERS, John B., accepts call to Berlin, N. H.
CHANK, Delos, to supply at Middleville, Mich. Accepts.
DODGE, John E., of Sterling, Mass., to Lake View Ch., Worcester.
EVELAND, Samuel, of Reinbeck, Io., to Third Ch., Los Angeles, Cal. Accepts.
GREENE, Chester W., of Oberlin Seminary, to Berlin Heights, O.
HARDY, William P., of Pacific Seminary, to San Rafael, Cal.
HARVEY, Henry (Pres.), to Mattawan, Mich. Accepts.
JENKINS, Frank E., of New Decatur, Ala., to Falmers, Mass.
JONES, William D., of Union Ch., St. Louis, Mo., to Aurora.
LONG, Samuel A., of Cooper, Mich., to Clare. Accepts.
PATTON, Myron, O., of Bangor Seminary, to Solon, Me.
PIERSON, Isaac, accepts call to Hamilton, N. Y.
PLACK, George W., of Rockaway Beach church, N. Y., to Presbyterian church, Hootick Falls. Accepts.
SMITH, E. E., to supply at McPherson, Kan., till September. Accepts.
SOUTHGATE, Charles M., of Pilgrim Ch., Worcester, to New England secretaryship of the A. M. A.
TATE, William J., of Windsor Locks, Ct., to Union Evangelical Ch., Brightwood, Mass. Accepts.
WILLARD, Wallace W., accepts call to Third Ch., St. Louis, Mo., to begin work March 5.

Ordinations and Installations.

HALLOCK, Robert C., Feb. 23, Park Ch., Brooklyn, N. Y. Sermon by Rev. R. B. Meredith, D. D.; other parts by Rev. Messrs. A. J. F. Behrend, H. S. Bliss, R. J. Kent, A. F. Newton and E. H. Byington.

Resignations.

ADAMS, Allison D., Zion Ch., Oshkosh, Wis.
BEDFORD, Oliver C., Nora, Ill.
BENNEY, William N., Acton, Mass.
CLEVELAND, Willis M., Harwinton, Ct.
DEAN, Amos N., Eagle, Neb.
LIPPARD, James H., position as State evangelist under the Illinois H. M. S., and will give his time to general evangelistic work.
MASTO, John R., Wayland and Bradley, Mich.
OWENS, Richard H., Berier, Mo.
SKINNER, Charles L., Waterford, Me.
WRAY, Alfred K., Central Ch., Springfield, Mo.

Churches Organized.

BLOOMINGTON, Cal., recognized Feb. 10.
EVERETT, Mass., Myrtle Side, Feb. 23. Seventy members.
SAN RAFAEL, Cal., Feb. 19. Thirteen members.

Miscellaneous.

BAKER, John W. H., has removed from Farmington Falls, Me., to Lancaster, Mass., where he is supervisor of schools, his health not permitting him to continue in the ministry.
BARBER, Luther H., of Vernon Center, Ct., is slowly recovering from a serious illness. His hope he will be able to resume his services and complete his fifty years of pastoral work, the anniversary coming in October.
BARY, Emil B., and wife, of the Central Ch., Bangor, Me., were given a reception, Feb. 17, by their new people.
KYTE, Joseph, and daughter, of Northfield, Ct., were thrown from a sleigh recently and injured.
NESBIT, David K., of Peoria, Ill., is in New York undergoing treatment for a complication of diseases resulting from the attack of heart failure last summer. His physicians think that he will not be able to resume preaching or pastoral work.
REA, John T., has resigned the superintendency of the Consumptives' Home at Grove Hall, Dorchester, Mass.

NEGRO CONFERENCE AT TUSKEGEE.

BY REV. GEORGE W. MOORE.

The second negro conference at Tuskegee, Feb. 21, was a unique gathering of over six hundred farmers from the Black Belt of Alabama. The presence of General Armstrong was inspiring. By the aid of his cane he stood a few moments and uttered words of encouragement and counsel. He told the negroes that they had spoken kindly, hopelessly and sensibly of their condition and were making commendable progress in securing homes and in educating their children. "It is a hopeful sign for any people," said he, "when they can think of something else besides themselves and have sanctified common sense."

Prof. Washington Booker spoke of the progress the farmers had made the past year in spite of the hard times and the failure of the cotton crop. The report of the farmers showed that progress had been made in their effort to supplant the mortgage system by the cash system. They are reducing these mortgages on their cotton crops, on which many pay 300 per cent. interest, by planting corn and raising live stock and many are securing homes. By private subscription they are extending the school term from four to eight months instead of the three months provided by the State. They are also building better schoolhouses and are demanding better teachers and preachers morally and intellectually.

The condition and treatment of woman received special attention. It was reported that the women work in the fields with their

husbands, chop wood and do other hard labor incident to farm life. In many instances their condition has been greatly improved. Several of the farmer's wives told the story of their hardships and emphasized the facts that woman should be man's companion instead of his servant and that no race can rise higher than the social condition of its women. They were willing to assist their husbands but they longed to take their true place in the work of life. The men indorsed these sentiments and seemed disposed to do their utmost to lighten the burdens and improve the condition of their wives and sisters.

It was clearly shown that while much has been done for the negro in the South yet vast numbers are still untouched by any helpful influences. They expressed their gratitude to their friends for their assistance and asked that aid be continued until the people are in a better condition to help themselves and to assist their brethren who sit in darkness. The separate car law was denounced as unjust and oppressive, inasmuch as it deprived them not only of manhood rights but the railroads failed to provide the equal accommodations required by the law. It was urged that the Legislatures be asked to enforce that part of the law requiring equal accommodations and that the railroads be asked to have a fixed grade of travel, as first, second and third class, with rates accordingly, and not require them to pay first-class fare for third-class accommodations in Jim Crow cars. The many acts of lawlessness and the increased frequency of lynching were deplored as injurious to good morals and detrimental to the prosperity of the South.

This conference was an educational institute for these farmers, who not only reported their condition and sought relief for the evils that oppressed them but received encouragement and helpful counsel from their friends who were present from various parts of the country, among them representatives of the A. M. A. and other benevolent organizations and of the press. The conference proved to be so helpful to the men that it was decided to have a woman's meeting also in connection with the next conference.

TEMPERANCE.

—The latest concoction of the enemies of men's bodies and souls is a "morphia cocktail."

—The fourth term of the American Brewing Academy recently began in Chicago. Forty-two students from all parts of the country began to master the science of brewing. We notice the preponderance of such names as Bub, Moerschel, Schraubstadter, Finkenauer. New York City has a similar school.

—The citizens of Evanston, Ill., have been compelled to organize and fight desperately in the State Legislature to compass the defeat of a bill repealing the provision of the charter of Northwestern University which prohibits the sale of liquor within four miles of the university. Irrespective of party or sect the citizens united, sent a committee to the State capitol, and it is hoped will win in the fight for home rule.

—The queen's speech to the British Parliament promised the introduction of a measure giving local control of the liquor traffic, and already the bill has been presented. Mr. Balfour, in commenting on the speech, ignored this proposition and Lord Salisbury referred to it contemptuously, but it is a reform very near to the hearts of the Nonconformists and if the Liberal leaders fulfill their promises they will greatly strengthen their hold.

—For twelve years the town of Quincy, Mass., has voted "no license." During the last year of license (1881) \$173,950 were placed in the local savings bank by 2,530 depositors.

In 1892 \$394,706 were deposited by 5,884 depositors. While population has increased seventy-seven per cent. in ten years, property valuation has gained 106 per cent. In 1882 the paupers of the town demanded an expenditure of \$15,415. In 1892 the poor account had decreased fifty-eight per cent. In view of these statistics it is not surprising that the city gave a majority of 904 in favor of "no license" at the last election.

—Scotland has added her quota to the universal enthusiasm excited by Miss Frances Willard's visit abroad. St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, which accommodates 5,000 persons, was packed on the evening of Jan. 29, and the great Synod Hall in Edinburgh witnessed the remarkable exhibition of the presentation of a testimonial by Dr. Blaikie of the university, signed by the official representatives of every denomination in Scotland, together with the testimonials of each of the national temperance societies. A more notable instance of the result of Miss Willard's life mission could not be instanced than such a recognition from this most conservative body of Christians who have for so long resisted the work and influence of women.

—Rev. D. N. Beach of Cambridge, whose part in the no license crusade against the saloons of that city which its citizens have successfully waged for the past seven years has been most honorable, has recently visited the town of Ithaca, N. Y., to expound to its leading citizens and the faculty of Cornell University the principles underlying, and the methods characteristic of, the movement in Cambridge. He reports that the outlook for a victory at the spring election is promising. President Schurman of Cornell is enthusiastically aiding the independent citizens as are the local clergy. No better model for any local reform movement can be found than that set by the non-partisan, non-sectarian, non-faddist organization of Cambridge citizens.

—The sub-committee of the House judiciary committee investigating the whisky trust is getting some startling facts relative to that giant fraud—fraud both because of its product and its financial methods—which have been exploited since we last referred to it. Evidence of arson and adulteration of liquors has been furnished by men who, either as tools or ruined rivals, have had intimate knowledge of the methods of the trust. A Mr. Veasey spent one day in proving how easy and prevalent the adulteration of liquor is. By the use of essential oil, essences and coloring matter he produced in a few minutes whiskeys, rums and gins similar to those that are placed on the market and sold as pure goods. The basis for this product was an odorless and colorless liquid known to the trade as spirits and worth about \$1.30 per gallon. By the use of compounds worth a few cents he produced a gallon of liquor that would sell as high as \$4.

—It is significant that the recent Decennial Missionary Conference in Bombay, where about 700 missionaries met for mutual counsel and advice, after condemning the trade in liquor and opium which the government is there promoting and the system of state regulated vice subsequently withdrew its resolutions because they were felt to be contrary to the rule adopted early in the session forbidding the commitment of the conference to any opinions upon subjects where there was a variety of opinion. As the *Indian Witness* remarks, the final action taken in deference to the small minority who insisted on having the resolution withdrawn, because they doubted the power of a body constituted as the Decennial Conference was to take action of that kind, and also felt that no such action would be effective unless the vote was practically unanimous, has put the conference

in "a false position," calling out from the English press such comments as this from the *Methodist Times*:

Never in our gloomiest moments have we hitherto believed that the influence of corrupt Anglo-Indian society could go so far as to be able to silence the representatives of Jesus Christ in the presence of gigantic moral evils.

It is not possible that selfishness should reason rightly in any respect, but must be blind in its estimation of the worthiness of all things.—*Ruskin*.

Notices.

Religious and ecclesiastical notices in an abbreviated form are inserted without charge. The price for publishing such notices in full is ten cents a line (count words to the line).

BOSTON MINISTERS' MEETING. Pilgrim Hall, March 6, 10 A. M. First fifteen minutes devotional, led by Rev. Elmer Holt, D. D. Address by Miss Ida B. Wells, late of Memphis, on the True Status of the Negro in the South.

THE LADIES' PRAYER MEETING, in the rooms of the Woman's Board of Missions every Friday at 11 A. M.

BOSTON AUXILIARY AMERICAN MCALL ASSOCIATION, annual meeting, March 5, 5 P. M., Clarendon Street Baptist Church. Rev. A. J. Gordon, D. D., will preside. Address by Rev. E. W. Hitchcock, D. D., formerly of the American Chapel, Paris.

BOSTON YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, twenty-seventh annual meeting will be held Monday, March 6, 7:30 P. M., in the Berkeley Street building, corner of Appleton Street. Rev. W. K. Clark will speak.

SUFFOLK BRANCH W. B. M., fourteenth annual meeting, Harvard Church, Brookline, March 7, 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Devotional meeting immediately after the close of the morning session.

CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERIAL BUREAU, organized 1874, furnishes churches with Sabbath supplies, stated supplies and candidates for pastors. Address Rev. W. F. Bacon, Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF MINISTERIAL AID.—Treasurer, Mr. Arthur G. Stanwood, 701 Sears Building, Boston. Address applications to Rev. J. W. Wellman, 117 Summer Street, Malden, Mass.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

THE AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY is represented in Massachusetts by THE MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, No. 9 Congregational Rev. Joshua Colt, Secretary; Rev. Edwin H. Palmer, Treasurer.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, Room No. 32 Congregational House. Office hours, 9 to 5. Annual membership, \$1.00; life membership, \$20.00. Contributions solicited. Miss Sarah K. Burgess, Treasurer. **AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS**, Congregational House, No. 1 Somerset St., Boston. Langdon S. Ward, Treasurer; Charles F. Swett, Publishing and Purchasing Agent. Office in New York, 121 Bible House; in Chicago, 151 Washington St.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY—Church and Parsonage Building. Rev. L. H. Cobb, D. D., Secretary; H. O. Pinneo, Treasurer, 30 Bible House, New York. Rev. George A. Hood, Congregational House, Boston. Field Secretary.

THE NEW WEST EDUCATION COMMISSION—Planting and sustaining Christian schools in the Rocky Mountain region. Rev. Charles R. Bliss, Secretary, 151 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. William H. Hubbard, Treasurer, "The Hookery," Chicago, Ill. Boston office, 22 Congregational House. George M. Herrick, Field Secretary; Miss Lucia A. Manning, Agent-in-Charge.

AMERICAN COLLEGE AND EDUCATION SOCIETY—J. A. Hamilton, Sec.; E. A. Studley, Treas.; J. L. Malie, Field Sec., Congregational House, Boston; T. Y. Carpenter, W. Sec.; C. S. Harrison, W. Field Sec., office 151 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Aids needy colleges, academies and students for the ministry. Instit. one recognized: Pacific University, Whitman, Ya. ton, Doane, Rollins, Fargo and Pomona Colleges.

COSS SUNDAY SCHOOL & PUBLISHING SOCIETY—The Missionary Department employs Sunday school missionaries, organizes schools and aids those that are needy by gifts of Sunday school books and other religious literature. Rev. George M. Boynton, D. D., Secretary; W. A. Duncan, Th. D., Field Secretary; F. W. Barnard, Treasurer, Congregational House, Boston.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, Bible House, New York. Missions in the United States, evangelistic and educational, at the South, and in the West among the Indians and Chinese. Boston office, 21 Congregational House; Chicago office, 151 Washington St.; Cleveland office, Y. M. C. A. Building. Donations may be sent to either of the above offices, or to H. W. Hubbard, Treasurer, 108 Bible House, New York City.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, No. 76 Wall St., New York. Incorporated April, 1838. Object: to improve the moral and social condition of seamen. Sustains chaplains and missionaries; promotes temperance homes and boarding houses in leading seaports at home and abroad; provides libraries for outgoing vessels; publishes the *Savior's Magazine*, *Seaman's Friend* and *Life Boat*.

Contributions to sustain its work are solicited, and remittances of same are requested to be made direct to the main office of the Society at New York.

CHARLES H. TRASK, President.
Rev. W. C. STITT, Secretary.
W. C. STURGES, Treasurer.

BOSTON SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, founded December, 1837, chapel, 251 Hanover St., chaplain, Capt. S. S. Nickerson; furnishes loan libraries and religious reading to vessels, and distributes clothing and other necessities to shipwrecked and destitute seamen and their families. Chapel open day and evening. Branch mission, Vineyard Sound. Contributions of second-hand clothing, weekly papers and monthly magazines solicited, and may be sent to the chapel, 251 Hanover Street. Contributions to sustain its work are solicited, and remittances may be sent to R. S. Snow, Corresponding Secretary, Room 25, Congregational House.

REV. ALEXANDER MCKENNEY, D. D., President.
GEORGE GOULD, Treasurer.
BARNAS S. SNOW, Corresponding Secretary.
Congregational House, Boston.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

REV. CUSHING EELLS, D. D.

After a sickness of four days with pneumonia Dr. Eells passed away at the home of his son, Edwin Eells, Indian agent at Tacoma, Wn., Feb. 16. In his death the oldest resident Protestant missionary on the Pacific coast passes away. He was the last male member of the early missionary bands that came to the Pacific Northwest. He was universally regarded by those who knew him as a most devoted, self-denying and apostolic missionary. All classes of men, Jews, Roman Catholics and infidels, acknowledged his sincerity, undoubted integrity and unfeigned loyalty to the principles which he professed. He was born at Blandford, Mass., Feb. 16, 1810; converted at the age of fifteen and soon united with the Congregational church of Blandford under the ministry of Rev. Dorus Clarke, D. D. He graduated at Williams College in 1836 and studied theology at East Windsor Seminary. He was ordained as "a missionary to the heathen," Oct. 23, 1837, married Myra Fairbank of Holden, Mass., March 5, 1838, and in a few days they started on their long wedding tour to far-away Oregon. They arrived at Wai-lai-pu, Dr. Marcus Whitman's mission station, the last of August. Early in 1839 they, with Rev. Elkanah Walker and wife, established a mission station among the Spokane Indians, about twenty-five miles from the present city of Spokane. They labored there until compelled to leave after the Whitman massacre. Dr. Eells took part in the establishment and early development of Tualitin Academy and Pacific University, Forest Grove, Ore. He was the founder of Whitman Seminary, now college, Walla Walla. He contributed in all about \$30,000 toward educational and missionary enterprises. He leaves two sons, Edwin, the Indian agent, and Rev. Myron Eells, D. D. We shall print soon a fuller account of Dr. Eells's service in the cause of Christ and of Christian education in the Pacific Northwest.

The most trivial detail of conduct logically involves a moral issue; but not every moral issue justifies a civil revolution. So spake the wisdom of Jesus; but not so have spoken His disciples.—*The Interior*.

Marriages.

(The charge for marriage notices is twenty-five cents.)

JONES-COOK.—In Medford, Feb. 21, by Rev. James L. Hill, D. D., John Albert Jones of Charlestown and Florence C. Cook of Somerville.
ROOT-MERRILL.—In Dwight Place Church, New Haven, Ct., Feb. 21, by Rev. J. E. Twitchell, D. D., assisted by Rev. George E. Day, D. D., Edward Tallmadge Root and Georgiana Merrill.

Deaths.

(The charge for notices of deaths is twenty-five cents. Each additional line ten cents, counting eight words to a line. The money should be sent with the notice.)

ANDREWS.—In Romeo, Mich., Feb. 17, Dr. Seth L. Andrews, for twelve years a missionary of the A. R. C. F. M. in Hawaii. He returned to this country in 1868, residing since then at Romeo, where he has been an efficient member of the Congregational church there.
CAMP.—In Medford, Feb. 8, Mary Heaton, widow of the late Jabez M. Camp, aged 79 yrs. She was an earnest Christian from her girlhood till her death. Funeral services were held at her home and the burial was in Northfield, Ct., her native place.
KEEP.—In Farmington, Ct., Feb. 19, Edward Haines Keep, aged 8 yrs., youngest child of Robert P. and Margaret V. Keep, of Norwich, Ct.
LINCOLN.—In Windsor, Ct., Feb. 18, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Lincoln, daughter of Heber Keep of Longmeadow. Interment in Longmeadow, Mass. A constant reader of the *Congregationalist* for over thirty years.
ROBERTS.—In Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 6, Rev. Ephraim F. Roberts of The Dalles, Ore., in early life a missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. to Micronesia. He returned to this country many years ago, settling in Oregon, where he has done much pioneer work for the Master.
WALKER.—In Warwick, Feb. 21, Rev. George F. Walker, ordained in 1854.

DEACON JAMES C. FAIRBANK.

The life which came to a peaceful end at Jacksonville, Ill., in the early morning of Feb. 7, was begun at Oakham Mass., Jan. 13, 1825, sixty-eight years ago. Mr. Fairbank was the second son of John B. and Hannah M. Fairbank and with them came in 1837 to settle in Morgan Co., Ill., where he has since had his home.
He married first, in 1847, Hannah B. Carter, who died in 1864, and second, in 1865, Mary Daniels, who survives him. Each bore him three children; the former, S. Allen Fairbank, Mrs. M. O. Matthews and Mrs. Charles H. Smith, all residing in or near Jacksonville, the latter, Georgia, Edward and Arthur, all still in the home. His surviving brothers are Rev. S. B. Fairbank, D. D., missionary of the American Board in India, Deacon B. W. Fairbank of Jacksonville, and Rev. John B. Fairbank, Congregational pastor at Waverly, Ill.
In early youth he gave himself to Christ and his whole life has been thoroughly Christian in every phase, leaving a marked and well-nigh faultless record

of purity, integrity and benignity in thought, word and deed. As a business man he was very efficient, implicitly trusted and abundantly successful. In his church and social relations he was singularly thoughtful, kind and efficient, being always his pastor's right hand man, the blessed peacemaker of the community and the helpful friend of the unfortunate. In the home and the circle of intimate friendships he was loving and loved. He was such an one as that his loss to the world seems indeed irreparable.

REV. LORENZO J. WHITE.

Mr. White died suddenly in London, Eng., Jan. 11. He will be remembered in St. Paul, Minn., Ripon, Green Bay, Wis., and Reading, Mass. He had preaching engagements in London and on Dec. 25 his morning text was, "For me to live is Christ," and in the evening, "I shall be satisfied when I awake in His likeness." He wrote home that he had never been conscious of more spiritual elevation. Two weeks afterward he was dead. He had taken cold coming from that service and, though seemingly recovering, his friend going out of the room for a few moments, on returning he was dead. "Sudden death, sudden glory." He was buried in Norwood, seven miles from St. Paul's, near the grave of Spurgeon. He had a cheerful, trusting, sunny disposition and was a preacher of marked ability, as the pulpits he filled testify. F. O.

CHARLES A. PUTNAM.

The most prominent traits in this life, which closed in this city Feb. 13, were unselfishness, modesty, exact honesty, affability to all and a strong religious faith. Mr. Putnam was born in Danvers, Mass., May 3, 1821. In early life he united with the First Congregational Church of that town. His first business venture was in Boston as clerk in the Shoe and Leather Bank, from which he went to fill a higher position in the Washington Bank, in which institution he served as cashier for many years with great acceptance. In 1861 he entered into the banking and brokerage business, in which he continued to the close of his life.

In all these business relations he so conducted himself as to win the respect and esteem of all with whom he was associated, and it could truly be said that during these many years of a busy life not one spot or blemish could be found. His religious character was marked by faithful adherence to duty and by benevolent acts to many religious institutions.

For more than thirty years he was a member of Shawmut Church and in his faithful and conscientious discharge of duty exerted a helpful influence upon its members. The many who called upon him for charity found an open hand, and all the agencies for extending the Redeemer's Kingdom found in him a sympathetic friend. Most keenly will he be missed in the family circle, where his constant aim through all his life, even to his last moments, was "not to be ministered unto, but to minister." David in the 57th Psalm has very fittingly written his epitaph: "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

THE MISCHIEF OF A NAME.—There can be scarcely any question but that the flippant name of "the Grip" has kept much deserved sympathy from those attacked with that epidemic, while it has also tended to make the sufferers much less concerned about themselves than they otherwise would be. The truth is that this disease is a most serious one, and many people have died because of their failure to appreciate the fact. Its greatest havoc is made among weak and aged people. For that distressing weakness which characterizes every genuine case of La Grippe, Drs. Starkey & Pallen's Compound Oxygen is a specific. It offsets weakness with strength—with strength acquired in a natural way, and not by a temporary stimulant. Letters by the hundred prove this.

"Drs. STARKEY & PAllen: In April last I was suddenly prostrated with La Grippe which developed heart failure. I was in a very critical condition, was reported dead. When the C. O. arrived I took it according to directions, and in fifteen days thereafter was riding a mowing machine. My strength came gradually and steadily; there was no pull-back. For several years I had been troubled with constipation, but am not now. Can enjoy a good square meal, sleep well and can do a man's work. These blessings I now enjoy I ascribe to C. O. Treatment. M. W. HUNTINGTON, Jasper, N. Y."

People who wish to keep out or put out La Grippe should write for further particulars to Drs. STARKEY & PAllen, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, or Chicago, San Francisco, New York, and Toronto, Ont.



Children of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Soller
Altoona, Pa.

Both Had Eczema In Its Worst Form

After Physicians Failed, Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured.

Great mental agony is endured by parents who see their children suffering from diseases caused by impure blood, and for which there seems no cure. This is turned to joy when Hood's Sarsaparilla is resorted to, for it expels the foul humors from the blood, and restores the diseased skin to fresh, healthy brightness. Read the following from grateful parents:

"To C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"We think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most valuable medicine on the market for blood and skin diseases. Our two children suffered terribly with the

Worst Form of Eczema

for two years. We had three physicians in that time, but neither of them succeeded in curing them or even in giving them a little relief. At last we tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a month both children were perfectly cured. We recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

as a standard family medicine, and would not be without it." Mr. and Mrs. M. M. SOLLER, 1412 2nd Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.



CHURCH ORGANS
HOOK & HASTINGS, Boston, Mass.



\$20.00

If you will insist upon only having furniture of a broad-shouldered, hard-fisted, serviceable type, you may do without a China Closet. But you are doing without a vital factor in the artistic furnishing of the home.

It isn't a question of your life, your fortune or your sacred honor, but just an index of your knowledge of the world and its customs, how far you attach importance to these matters of convention.

Whatever you do, however, there will be a hundred other women in Boston who will resolve (on reading this) to see the China Closet which today we mark at only \$20. The engraving is a poor interpreter; it is really an artistic triumph.

There is an upper shelf with mirrored background. Within the Cabinet are four other wide shelves and the drawer is a welcome addition below.

Paine's Furniture Company,

48 CANAL STREET | South Side Boston & Maine Depot.

GLEANINGS FROM OUR MAIL BAG.

HE RISES TO DEFEND EUROPE.

In looking over the present number of the *Congregationalist* I find that in your notes on the recent outrage in Paris, Tex., the following: "European journals, with characteristic ignorance and venom, are citing the treatment of Smith as a typical daily occurrence in America." I have no doubt but there may be some venom in the European press. The nations of Christendom are poor representatives of Christ. But when it comes to ignorance I dissent. How could they think otherwise? They do but read our papers and what other picture can they frame? Only a short time ago the *Congregationalist*, quoting from Dr. F. Russell's speech, said, "Taking out the Sundays there was more than a murder or suicide for every hour left in the year." Suppose a European editor should read ex-President White's Chautauqua speech in which he proved that our average murder record was double that of Italy and then follow it up with the record of the tenth census showing how crimes, such as murder and suicide, had steadily increased in the last decade, while the legal punishment of them had fallen to two per cent, and the lynchings outnumbered the lawful processes, what other conclusion could he come to? It is true such ultrabarbarous measures as the Texas case are not common, but it is also true that it does not stand alone. This is by no means the first case within a few years of slow burning to death of a criminal. And should the European editor get hold of the average Cincinnati daily there would be every excuse in the world for him to conclude that the most dreadful crimes were very common, and should he locate the crimes he would find also that the highest percentage would be where there is but three per cent. of foreign element, i. e., in the South, with its 200 lynchings in 1892. Now it seems to me it would be a much better thing to do something to arouse the national conscience than to fret because the European press draws conclusions which are all too near the truth.

W. G. PUDDEFOOT.

THE WAY TO PEACE FOR THE BOARD.

The following is from a layman of Massachusetts, a corporate member of the board and well known as a conservative:

The editorials and the contributions which appear in our leading denominational papers pursuing this controversy leave the reader to find the real point of issue "between the lines," but doubtless a majority of the voting membership of the board believe that it would be an easy matter to place upon the ticket at the next annual meeting a list of names which, if sustained, would bring peace with great financial prosperity, and that, too, without in the slightest degree relinquishing loyalty to the old faith. An ounce of confidence is worth more than a pound of rules!

The ideal way is to delegate authority where confidence can be complete and let all rules for guidance in administration be absolutely free from anything that savors of dictation where the issues call only for the exercise of individual judgment and discretion. E. H. B.

IS OBSERVING FAST DAY A DUTY?

We notice your editorials from time to time on the subject of Fast Day. As a remedy for the way in which the day is now observed did you ever think of the idea of having ministers and Christians "observe" the day as it ought to be? Do not the same objections, that it is "simply a holiday," prevail to a large extent against the Sabbath? And are not ministers and Christians very largely responsible for this state of feeling and "observance"? Also for the same influences on Thanksgiving Day? I know ministers who don't want to preach Thanksgiving sermons because they have an idea that some kind of "spread eagle" address might be expected. What do you suppose would be the effect on the community if all church members, with their ministers, would assemble in their houses of worship and use the day as it ought to be used?

Brooklyn, N. Y.

H. H. B.

Our correspondent seems to assume that all church members and their ministers, if they would obey their consciences, would assemble in public worship on Fast Day and that to use the day as it ought to be used would be to obey the official injunction to spend it in "fasting, humiliation and prayer." This, of course, he would limit to Christians in the New England States, as there are no annual official fasts in the rest of the country, as, for

example, in the State of New York, where he lives. As a matter of fact, while Christians recognize the Sabbath as of divine appointment, they know that the only authority for Fast Day is the recommendation of the governor and time-honored New England custom. The governor of Massachusetts has announced his desire to discontinue the custom, so that his proclamation will this year be merely formal. Few, if any, Christians observe the day as they are annually asked to do, by fasting and humiliation, and only a small minority by public prayer. We do not suppose the consciences of Christians in Massachusetts are any more violated by the non-observance of the day than are the consciences of Christians in Brooklyn, who are not called on to observe it. But for the governor to summon the people to a solemn religious service, which they do not acknowledge as a duty, while the day, preserved by statute from business, is generally observed as a holiday, seems to the governor and to us to dishonor religion and to increase disrespect for religious institutions.

The management of the Christian religion in an American university is one of the problems of the hour.—*Boston Herald.*

ELEGANT - - -
- - STATIONERY

To deserve this title in this day of inventions and improvements writing papers must certainly be of surpassing excellence.

The Whiting Paper Co. are the largest manufacturers of fine stationery in the world, their product is the best and their papers the most fashionable.

Try their "Standard Linen," the correct linen paper. An immense variety of their goods can be seen at your stationers.

L. P.
HOLLANDER
& CO.

New Fancy Woolens,
New Summer Silks,
New Challies,
New Gingham, s,
New Organdies,
New Cotton Crepes,
TO BE OPENED
MONDAY, March 6.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
FASSO CORSETS.
202 Boylston St. and Park Sq., Boston

Macbeth's "pearl top" and "pearl glass" lamp-chimneys are carefully made of clear tough glass; they fit, and get the utmost light from the lamp, and they last until some accident breaks them. "Pearl top" and "pearl glass" are trade-marks. Look out for them and you needn't be an expert.

Pittsburgh.

GEO. A. MACBETH CO.

GOOD Leather is leather with Vacuum Leather Oil in it; 25c, and your money back if you want it. Patent lambskin-with-wool-on swob and book—How to Take Care of Leather—both free at the store.

Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N. Y.

CYCLING ARGUMENT

If all the world could see the immensity and quality of the Columbia factory, there would be few other bicycles on the face of the earth.

There's a million dollars back of the Columbia guarantee.

Big Book about Columbias free at Columbia agencies. By mail for two 2-cent stamps. Pope Mfg. Co., Boston, New York, Chicago, Hartford.



No ruined stockings; no embarrassing break-downs; no metal in contact with the flesh, as all parts except the loop are inclosed in the webbing.

Samples by mail. Silk Elastic, Ladies' size, 40c.; with Belts, 75c.; Cotton Elastic, Ladies, 20c.; with Belt, 30c.

Sold by Leading Merchants.

WARNER BROTHERS,
359 Broadway, New York.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The startling events at the stock exchanges within the past ten days have a serious significance. In a word, the Philadelphia and Reading and allied companies are in the hands of and controlled by men of insufficient abilities and means to safely accomplish the ambitious ends aimed at through that control. But these men are desperate and bold and apparently reckless of the consequences to the country of a persistence in their follies. They have so far plunged the Reading into a receivership, which is a confession of bankruptcy of a concern of \$200,000,000 capital. But that is not all or a chief part of the damage. The Reading is a very much extended corporation. Its prosperity or adversity influences to a great extent that of the coal trade of the whole eastern half of the country. Its liabilities are held in every large city of the East.

But more, the Reading as a corporation leases the Lehigh Valley and is unable to carry out its guarantees as to rentals, and so another large body of capital is removed from a status of fixed value to one of fluctuating and depreciating value. And again, the large stockholders of the Reading are individually so extended in their liabilities that they are unable to afford support to that corporation. Instead of doing that they are compelled to husband every resource to protect their speculative holdings of New York & New England and Boston & Maine shares. Whether they will be successful in these efforts, in view of the great depreciation in the value of those shares, general contraction of credit and prevailing uncertainties as to currency conditions, may be questioned.

Coincident with the decline of twenty per cent. in the value of Reading shares, although not caused in any way by it, has occurred a fearful speculative collapse in many other stocks, notably Sugar Refining and National Cordage. As a close consequence of the Reading disasters there has been a rapid decline in Northern Pacific stocks, caused by forced selling by Philadelphia speculators who had been injured in Reading. The Northern Pacific is a financially weak and suspected concern and carries a heavy floating debt. Already rumors of a receivership for that corporation are afloat, although it is believed by those who ought to know that there is no danger of such a calamity.

But there is such a tremendous contraction of credits in progress that the outcome of the next few days may well be awaited with apprehension. Could the Government's free gold balance be increased by \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000, so as to place beyond all possible reach of any momentary panic the credit of the nation, one great step toward arresting the declining confidence would be made. Could the reckless, ambitious McLeod and his associates be induced or forced to surrender their properties to those who are financially able to care for them another great gain would be accomplished. But the greatest boon of all would be the retirement of the Government into its legitimate sphere of action upon money matters by repealing the Sherman silver purchase act. Perhaps a new administration may be able to accomplish some of these desirable ends, although not all or at once.

A TIMELY HINT.—This is the time of the year when it is really cheaper to buy furniture than to do without it. This is the dull month of the furniture trade, as is clearly evidenced by such bargains as the China Closet at only \$20, shown in another column, by Paine's Furniture Company, 48 Canal Street.

6% DEPOSITS!
Convertible into other securities. 6, 7 and 8 per cent first mortgages with sinking fund. Safest of all investments. AGENTS WANTED. Write, The North America Finance Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

1851. Forty-Second Annual Statement 1893.

OF THE
PHENIX
Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

January 1, - - 1893.

ASSETS.

Loans on First Mortgages of Real Estate....	\$5,428,079.79
Premium Notes and Loans on Policies in force	755,323.23
Loans on Collateral.....	12,050.00
Cost Value of Real Estate owned by the Company.....	1,036,983.16
City and Municipal and Railroad Bonds and Stocks.....	2,022,391.07
Bank Stocks.....	164,440.00
Cash in Office.....	171.71
Cash Deposited in Banks.....	306,363.73
ADD:	\$9,726,912.69
Market value of Stocks and Bonds over cost.....	\$65,278.53
Interest accrued and due.....	138,512.61
Premiums in course of collection.....	76,438.43
Deferred Semi-Annual and Quarterly Premiums.....	69,367.45
GROSS ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1893.....	\$10,076,410.11

LIABILITIES.

Reserve on Policies in force at 4 per cent. interest (Conn. and N. Y. Standard).....	\$8,874,569.00
Claims by death outstanding.....	92,196.00
Premiums paid in advance.....	9,035.00
Loading on outstanding and deferred Premiums and other Liabilities.....	31,546.84
Special Policy and Investment Reserves.....	440,894.63
SURPLUS AT 4 PER CENT.....	\$634,574.64
SURPLUS AT 4 PER CENT.....	\$1,150,000.00
New Policies written in 1892, 3,669, Amount.....	\$7,776,050.00
Not taken, recalled and canceled.....	585, " 1,349,800.00
New Policies issued in 1892 and taken or outstanding Dec. 31st.....	3,084, " \$6,426,250.00
Percentage of gain in business written over 1891.....	50 per cent.
Policies in force.....	19,788.
Insurance in force.....	\$30,355,949.00

In 1892 the business of the Company shows an increase in each of the following items:

ASSETS, SURPLUS, NEW PREMIUMS, RENEWAL PREMIUMS, INSURANCE WRITTEN, INSURANCE IN FORCE.

This company has paid since organization for Death Losses, Matured Endowments, Dividends to Policy Holders and Surrendered Policies, more than \$33,000,000.00.

JONATHAN B. BUNCE, President.

JOHN M. HOLCOMBE, Vice-President.

CHARLES H. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

ARCHIBALD A. WELCH, Actuary.

Safe Investments

\$ may be had to-day yielding 7% interest. Not everyone knows how to find them, however. Our book on investments is free, and may be of great value to you.

The Provident
Trust Co. 36 Bromfield St.
Boston, Mass.

Please mention the Congregationalist.

WESTERN MORTGAGES AND BONDS
COLLECTED.

Western Properties Managed, Rented and Sold.

More than \$2,500,000 of Mortgages are now in our care for Eastern Banks, Bankers and individual clients. Our Cash Capital of \$500,000 guarantees Safety and Responsibility. Charges reasonable. Send for Circulars and references.

THE CITY REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,

Rooms 401-2, John Hancock Building, - - - 176 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

Safe Investment

For 50 Years.

Regular Dividends 6 1-2% Per Annum.

INVESTMENT CHOICEST BUSINESS CORNERS in a large city where real estate continually increases in value, and increased rentals will add to the income from year to year.

Surplus, \$78,075. Cash capital paid in February 1st, \$800,000.

Price of Stock to April 8th, 105 50-100 per share.

H. L. WARNER, PRES. OF NAT'L BANK OF SIOUX CITY (CAPITAL ONE MILLION) SAYS:

"Everything considered, I can assure you that, in my judgment, the NORTHERN INVESTMENT CO. has shown great wisdom and foresight in the selection of its real estate in this city, and it seems to me almost impossible that its investments here should prove otherwise than safe and profitable."

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, Nos. 7 to 11 Advertiser Building, 246 Washington St., where Plans and Photographs can be seen.

GEORGE LEONARD, President.

OF COURSE

You have all admired the New Ames Building, the Exchange Building, Sears Building, Fiske Building, Farlow Building, and many similar office structures.

Have you thought of the reason for the investments of such large sums in this class of property?

It is because of the absolute security afforded, together with a reasonably sure return of a fair rate of interest, and absolutely certain increase of value from year to year. Trustees of large estates also seek this class of property in Western cities where values will show a proportionably larger increase.

Perhaps your means are not sufficient to own such a property individually, but by a purchase of the stock of the United States Realty Co. you may join with others in such ownership, and be sure of 6% dividends, the best of security for principal, and participate in the growth of values. Call or address United States Realty Co., 409 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

Mass. Real Estate Co.

246 Washington St., Boston.

Dividends **7** Per Cent.

Invests in Central Real Estate in growing cities.
Authorized Capital - - - \$2,000,000
Capital paid in - - - 1,400,000
Surplus - - - 100,000

ORGANIZED IN 1885.

Paid Dividends of 5% per annum for 4 years.

Paid Dividends of 7% per annum since July, 1890.

Average Dividend since organization over 6% p. a.

Surplus at close of last fiscal year over \$100,000.

Stock offered for sale at \$108 per share.

Send to or call at the office for information.

MINNEAPOLIS—ST. PAUL.

DAVID C. BELL INVESTMENT CO.
(INCORPORATED)

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTION OF MORTGAGES, AND CARE OF PROPERTY FOR NON-RESIDENTS

MINNEAPOLIS FIRST MORTGAGES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY!
First consideration.

Minneapolis, Minn.

EQUITABLE
MORTGAGE COMPANY.Capital Paid up (in Cash).....\$2,100,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits.....1,017,653.28
Assets.....17,131,407.04

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Returning from 3½ to 6 per cent.

Five Per Cent.

GOLD

Debentures.

Valuable Book about Investments sent on Application.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK, 40 Wall St., LONDON,
BOSTON, 117 Devonshire St., AMSTERDAM,
PHILA., cor. 4th & Chestnut Sts., BERLIN.

EXPERIENCE COUNTS in every line of business. For 29 Years we have negotiated choice First Farm Mortgage Loans in IOWA AND MISSOURI.

Essential points of excellence: Large margins of security, interest payable semi-annually, remitted without cost to lender, a Net 6 PER CENT. Investment. Correspondence invited.

BARRON INVESTMENT CO., CORNING, IOWA.

WANTED.

DEFAULTED MORTGAGES

for collection, by foreclosure or otherwise, and the renting, care and selling of Western city and farm property; experienced officers and attorneys, prompt and reliable service and reasonable charges for selling Western real estate at its full market value.
Correspondence solicited.The Boston Real Estate and Trust Company,
67 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.SAFEST OF ALL INVESTMENTS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

Secured by first lien on all property within their limits.

Descriptive Bond Lists furnished on application

N. W. HARRIS & CO., BANKERS,
70 State Street, Boston.

NEW YORK.

CHICAGO.

OREGON THE BEST FIELD FOR
INVESTMENT

Present growth of Portland is ahead of any city in the United States in proportion to its size. Wholesale trade \$90, \$13,127,000; Banking Capital, \$15,846,363.00; Buildings now under construction, \$2,854,000.00. We have a plan for the employment of capital in best investments in Oregon, in large and small amounts, cash or monthly installments of \$25 and upwards, absolutely safe and remarkably profitable. Send for full information and bankers' references. Eugene B. White & Co., Portland, Or.

8 FIRST GOLD MORTGAGES City and Farm loans
Send for references. HIGHEST SAFE INTEREST.
Address Tacoma Investment Co., Tacoma, WnHOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, NO. 119 BROADWAY.

Seventy-Eighth Semi-Annual Statement, July, 1892.
CASH CAPITAL.....\$3,000,000.00
Reserve Premium Fund.....4,172,337.00
Reserve for Unpaid Losses, Claims and Taxes.....745,973.56
Net Surplus.....1,237,520.96
CASH ASSETS.....\$9,156,291.52

SUMMARY OF ASSETS.

Cash in Banks.....\$300,512.51
Real Estate.....1,557,363.27
Bonds and Mortgages.....695,150.00
United States Stocks (market value).....1,679,875.00
Bank and Railroad Stocks and Bonds (market value).....3,309,915.00
State and City Bonds (market value).....897,097.87
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand.....149,700.00
Premiums uncollected and in hands of Agents.....536,232.56
Interest due and accrued on let July, 1892.....39,445.29

TOTAL.....\$9,156,291.52

D. A. HEALD, President.

J. H. WASHBURN, Vice-Presidents.

E. G. SNOW, JR., Secretary.

W. L. BIGELOW, Secretary.

T. H. GREENE, Secretary.

H. J. FERRIS, A. M. BURTIS, Asst. Secretaries.
New York, July 12, 1892.

BOSTON CONGREGATIONAL CLUB.

The meeting Monday evening was the first under the administration of the new president, Rev. Arthur Little, D. D., and the chief topic was Congregational churches and their aged ministers. Dr. Quint spoke first, setting forth the "good old way" when churches used to provide for their ministers down to old age. More frequent changes of pastorate in modern times make his support a more precarious matter. While there is little extreme poverty among the retired ministers many do need and deserve aid. Rev. N. H. Whittlesey, who at the prompting of the National Council is going about among the churches in the interests of this fund, made a glowing appeal for a collection for this object in every church. He contrasted the interest in this cause shown by the Methodists, who take up an annual collection in every one of their churches, raising in the aggregate \$400,000 a year, and by the Presbyterians, who raise \$9 to every \$1 raised by us with our denominational apathy. He believed that the laymen were ready to give provided their pastors will bring the subject to their attention. They naturally shrink from doing this, but let one united and magnificent effort be made.

The high and Christian obligations involved in this undertaking were pleasantly emphasized by Mr. Hamilton A. Hill, and Mr. Edwin H. Baker of Ware, in the course of similarly earnest remarks, referred to the meager salaries received by scores of ministers, who in some cases earn less than the average wage-earner in the community. The clincher of the evening's thought was the effective plea of Rev. M. M. Dana, D. D., who appealed to the sense of justice and honor, the guild spirit, to see that this cause does not suffer for lack of support.

The latter part of the evening was given to a spirited but fruitless discussion of a Congregational exhibit at the World's Fair, those present—a large part of the club having by this time departed—being apparently willing to do no more than signify a general interest in the project without pledging any financial backing.

Many a man will fight if you kick his dog,
who lets his wife carry in all the wood.—
Ran's Horn.

Nothing is more unbearable than the man
who is never in the wrong, unless it be the
man who thinks he is always in the right.—
Balzac.

DR. STRONG'S SANITARIUM,
Saratoga Springs, New York.

A popular resort for health, change, rest or recreation all the year. Elevator, electric bells, steam, open fireplaces, sun-parlor and promenade on the roof. Suites of rooms with baths. Massage, Electricity, all baths and all remedial agents. New Turkish and Russian baths. Send for illustrated circular.

A New Plan

...

Hotel "South Shore"

1. No Membership or Registration Fee will be charged after this date.
2. Only one Advance Payment will be required, all of which will be credited on the accommodations reserved.

FILL OUT, DETACH AND MAIL THIS BLANK.

Please reserve for me room accommodations at Hotel "SOUTH SHORE,"
for.....days, at \$.....per day.

RATES: For the majority of rooms, \$1.25 per day, per person. For the remainder of the rooms, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.25 per day, per person, according to location. Two persons occupying a room together will have exclusive occupancy.

Herewith enclosed find \$5.00 to apply on the above accommodations. The balance due I will pay on arrival.

PLEASE WRITE PLAINLY AND GIVE ADDRESS IN FULL. Signed..... P. O. State..... Street No. or P. O. Box.....

For particulars regarding location, transportation facilities and other special advantages, see our former advertisements in this paper.

Date.....1893.

Address, COLUMBIAN VISITORS' ASSOCIATION,

810 Bort Building, 31 Quincy Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

EUROPE, HOLY LAND, WORLD'S FAIR.—Select parties, best ticketing facilities; choicest ocean berths. Send for "Tourist Gazette." H. GAZE & SONS, 113 Broadway, N. Y., or 301 Washington Street, Boston. (Est. 1844.)

SAVE \$43 ON YOUR TICKET TO CALIFORNIA

JUDSON'S personally conducted California Excursions in Pullman Tourist sleeping cars through from Boston to Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles, via Denver and Rio Grande R. R., the scenic line of the world. Leave Boston every Tuesday. Each excursion in charge of an efficient and gentlemanly excursion manager. For rates, berths, etc. call on or address J. C. JUDSON & CO., 27 Washington St., Boston.

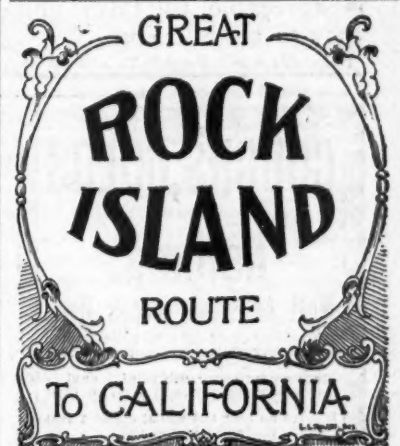
ST. DENIS HOTEL

Broadway and Eleventh St.

Opposite Grace Church, NEW YORK.

The most centrally located hotel in the city, conducted on the European plan, at moderate prices. Recently enlarged by a new and handsome addition that doubles its former capacity. The new DINING ROOM is one of the finest specimens of Colonial decoration in this country.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.



Very important changes have recently been made in round trip California tickets.

We are prepared to offer extraordinary inducements and facilities to intending travelers.

For full particulars, address

JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen. Ticket and Pass. Agent,

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Or A. B. Farnsworth, G. E. Pass. Agt., 237 Broadway, New York—L. L. Loomis, N. E. Pass. Agt., 296 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.—W. J. Leahy, Pass. Agt., Mid. Dis., 111 S. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.—Jas. Gauss, Trav. Pass. Agt., 40 Exchange St., Buffalo, N. Y.

IT WILL SERVE THE INTERESTS of all concerned if, in correspondence suggested by announcements in our ADVERTISING COLUMNS, mention is made of the fact that the advertisement was seen in the Congregationalist.

Signs of Health.

You don't have to look twice to detect them—bright eyes, bright color, bright smiles, bright in every action.

Disease is overcome only when weak tissue is replaced by the healthy kind. Scott's Emulsion of cod liver oil effects cure by building up sound flesh. It is agreeable to taste and easy of assimilation.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.



COUGHS, COLDS

—AND—

Asthma.

What Adamson's Balsam Does.

It breaks up a cold and stops a cough more speedily, certainly and thoroughly than any other medicine.
It spares mothers much painful anxiety about their children, and saves the little ones' lives.
It cures all lung and throat diseases that can be reached by human aid.
It alleviates even the most desperate cases of pulmonary diseases, and affords to the patient a last and only chance for restoration to health.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers everywhere at 10c., 35c., and 75c.
The large bottles are cheaper, as they hold more in proportion.
Beware of counterfeits and imitations.

Ask for

ADAMSON'S Botanic Balsam,

And take no other.

Made by F. W. KINSMAN & CO., Druggists.
New York city and Augusta, Me.

Adamson's Pills Cure Sick Headache.

Does Your Baby Cry?

Is it caused by that Burning, Itching, Irritating, Rash, which is continually breaking out?

If You Use

Muroleum

Medicinal and
Toilet Soap.

It will be prevented and cured. A Combination of pure Petroleum and Olive Oil. Can be used on the most delicate skin. Guaranteed to cure all skin diseases that can be reached by external application. Used by Physicians. All dealers have it.
The Barney Co., Boston, Mass.
Send 3 Two-Cent Stamps for Samples.

BOSTON MINISTERS' MEETING.

A large audience was present at Pilgrim Hall last Monday morning, with Dr. Patrick in the chair. Rev. J. F. Brodie of Salem read an able paper refuting the claim that the Christianity of today has departed in character from the Christianity of Christ. The old attempts to overthrow the church were made by attacking its founder. Now it is agreed that if Christ's church stands on Him it will stand forever. The church has so clearly brought the character of Christ before the world that no weapon formed against Him can prosper. The new attack insists that if Jesus were to come back He would not identify Himself with His church but would join some social organization which disapproves of the church.

To repel this attack the church must show, as it can show, that it is Christlike. It is common to say that the church does not understand the masses. But it knows the real need of those outside better than they know it themselves. It knows that to regenerate society is not to recast its social organization but to plant the kingdom of Christ in individual lives. If Christ should come back He would not be among the social and political agitators who cry down His church. He would labor to change individuals, knowing that by so doing the old would be made to give place to the new. The summons to go back to Jesus the church welcomes, but it is not a backward step. It is in the line of the advance it has been constantly making and to which it calls all men.

The committee on the Congregational exhibit at the Columbian Exposition reported the following resolution, which was passed after debate by the members of the committee, Rev. Drs. Hazen, Dana and Little, by Hon. G. B. Barrows and several others present:

We cordially approve of a Congregational exhibit at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and that it is peculiarly fit that the descendants of the Pilgrims and the Puritans should actively participate in such a display. We assure the committee of the National Council of our hearty co-operation in any plans to this end which they find practicable, remembering that in their judgment at least \$5,000 will be required to meet its reasonable expenses.

HOME MISSIONARY FUND.

A friend, Oberlin.....	\$2.00
Mrs. L. A. Weld, Danielsonville.....	2.00
Julia S. Morrill, North Danville, Vt.....	2.00
F. & C. R., Bridgeport, Ct.....	2.00
A friend, Leicester.....	4.00
Mrs. M. N. Dewey, Worcester.....	2.00
A friend, Gloucester.....	2.00
Elijah Howe, Jr., Dedham.....	2.00

—TEXAS, Feb. 15.

With gratitude to God and thankfulness to you I read your letter assuring me that you would continue my name on your free list for the year 1898. The *Congregationalist* seems like an old friend here in this latitude, bringing reliable news from the North and in keeping with my lifelong sympathies.

J. G. S.

EXCURSIONS TO ALASKA.—Two excursions to Alaska are included in Raymond & Whitcomb's spring announcement. The first party is to leave Boston April 24 in a special Pullman vestibuled train with a dining car, and will make a complete round of the Pacific coast from San Diego to Seattle. The Yosemite Valley will be visited in May. Two weeks will be devoted to the Alaska voyage, a week to the Yellowstone National Park and another week to the World's Fair. The second Alaska party is to start May 24 by the Canadian Pacific route. A third spring party will visit California, the Northwest and the Yellowstone National Park, and a fourth party California and Colorado. A book giving particulars may be obtained of Raymond & Whitcomb, 296 Washington Street, Boston.



"Sneezing, Coughing, Swearing!"

Used HAKKA CREAM only three times. Sneezed but twice since.

That's "Joe" Howard, the veteran journalist and correspondent, and what HAKKA CREAM did for his HAY FEVER. It is equally effective and rapid for Head Colds, Catarrh, etc.

A. P. BUSH & CO., Boston, will mail you a tube if your druggist hasn't it. 50 cents.

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN ABOUT BOVININE.

Your Family

should be provided with the well-known emergency medicine,

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

The best remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Prompt to act,

Sure to Cure

NO ONE can excuse himself for suffering with Catarrh.

Why? Because Aerated Oxygen cures this dangerous and offensive disease in all its stages.

AND IN THIS WAY:

Being a richly medicated, oxygenized vapor, it permeates the whole system, healing, strengthening and restoring the weak and sore parts.

Send for Pamphlet.

Aerated Oxygen Compound Co., Nashua, N.H.
Chicago Office: 8 & 4 CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
New York Office: 19 BREKMAN STREET.

A good reputation. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are everywhere acknowledged to be the best remedy for Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness and Bronchial Affections.

"A HEALING WONDER."

Comfort Powder

Stout People,
Read this.

"LYNN, MASS., Nov. 28, 1891.

"I am a very fleshy person. I chafe badly, have tender joints and feet. Comfort Powder is a blessed comfort to me. I cannot do without it. I recommend it to my friends, and they are delighted with it."—MRS. E. A. GOODWIN, 111 Rockaway St.

It is the greatest powder in the world for fleshy people, especially those who perspire and chafe excessively.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

SEND POSTAL FOR FREE SAMPLE.
COMFORT POWDER CO., Hartford, Conn.
E. S. BYRNE, SECRETARY.

Use Comfort Soap For
The Hands, The Face, The Complexion. It is Antiseptic, Emollient, and Curative.

EDUCATION.

— Williams College has received \$5,000 from F. F. Thompson of New York City to be used in building an infirmary for the students.

— C. D. Adams, now of Drury College, has been elected professor of Greek at Dartmouth, and F. G. Moore, now a tutor at Yale, has been made associate professor of Latin.

— President Harrison has accepted Senator Stanford's offer. He will live at Leland Stanford, Jr., University three months in the year, lecture on law and receive \$15,000 for his services and the value of his name.

— Colorado College has been presented with the library of the late Alfred Barnes Palmer by his father, Rev. Charles Ray Palmer, D. D., of Bridgeport, Ct., who has also founded, in memory of his son, a library purchasing fund of \$2,500. The annual contest of the Colorado State Oratorical Association was held Feb. 17 at Denver, Denver University, Colorado College and the University of Colorado being represented. Mr. Frank W. Woods of Colorado College was awarded the first prize and will represent the State at the Interstate contest to be held at Columbus, O. Colorado College furnished the State orator last year also.

A BEAUTIFUL winter resort for invalids has been opened at Lakewood, N. Y.

CONSUMPTIVES who will send their address to J. Stuart Ainsworth, Michigan City, Ind., will learn of the home treatment by which he was cured of consumption.

DORFLINGER'S AMERICAN CUT GLASS is shown in every requisite for the table and in beautiful pieces for wedding and holiday gifts. Genuine pieces have trade mark label, C. Dorflinger & Sons, New York.

REV. SYLVANUS LANE, of the Cincinnati M. E. Conference, makes a good point when he says: "We have for years used Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family of five and find it fully equal to all that is claimed for it. Some people are greatly prejudiced against patent medicines, but how the patent can hurt a medicine and not a machine is a mystery of mysteries to me."

Hood's PILLS cure liver ills.



Away with the wash-board
—Use *Pearline*. As long as you use the old wash-board there'll be hard work and waste. That's what goes with it, and can't be taken from it. That's what it was made for. It's the rub, rub, rub, on it that ruins the clothes. It's the wash-board that wears you out. You don't need it.

Away with wash-day! You don't need that, either. You don't set apart a day for washing the dishes. Wash the clothes in the same way, with no more work, a few at a time.

But you'll have to use *Pearline* to do it. *Pearline* only can rid you of wash-board and hard work; with it you can do your washing when you like. And you can do it safely, too. Directions on every package.

Beware of imitations. 246 JAMES PYLE, N. Y.



CUTICURA BABY

This beautiful baby boy, the son of Geo. B. and Janetta Harris, Webster, Ind., is one of thousands completely cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES of a torturing and disfiguring skin disease, after many doctors and remedies had wholly failed. The marvelous cures daily performed by these great remedies have astonished all familiar with them. None but mothers realize how these little ones suffer when their tender skins are literally on fire with itching and burning eczemas and other itching scaly, blotchy and pimply skin and scalp diseases. To know that a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a permanent and economical (because most speedy) cure, and not to use them, is to fail in your duty. Parents, think of the mental and physical suffering to be endured in years to come from neglected skin, scalp and blood diseases. Cures made in infancy and childhood are almost invariably permanent.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP 25c. RESOLVENT, \$1.00.

Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

"All About the Skin, Scalp and Hair," 64 pages, 300 Diseases, mailed free.

W. & B. DOUGLAS.
MIDDLETOWN, CT.

Branch Warehouses,
87 John St., New York, and 97
Lake St., Chicago.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PUMPS.

Hydraulic Rams, Garden Engines, Pump Chain and Fitters, Iron Curbs, Yard Hydrants, Street Washers, etc.

WORKS FOUNDED IN 1832.
Highest medal awarded them by the Universal Exhibition in Paris, France, in 1867; Vienna, Austria, in 1873; and Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN FLORIDA. I offer one-half interest in 3,500 acres good Orange Grove Lands, including 3,000 building lots. JNO. CROSS, ARCADIA, FLA.

AGENTS WANTED ON SALARY or commission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. Agents making \$50 per week. MONROE ERASER MFG. CO., X, No. 112, La Crosse, Wis.

IT WILL SERVE THE INTERESTS OF ALL CONCERNED IF, IN CORRESPONDENCE SUGGESTED BY ANNOUNCEMENTS IN OUR ADVERTISING COLUMNS, MENTION IS MADE OF THE FACT THAT THE ADVERTISEMENT WAS SEEN IN THE CONGREGATIONALIST.



Now and Then.

Now and then I fall to dreaming
Of the good old days again;
But the times somehow are seeming
Better now than they were then.

Daughter tells me, Gold Dust
Powder

Cleans and washes with such ease,

That it lightens household labor, making restful times like these.

Every day her praise grows louder; Even I admit at last,
That the

Gold Dust Washing Powder

Has improved upon the past.

What the steam car is to the traveler, and the mowing machine is to the farmer, GOLD DUST is to the housekeeper—a modern means of saving time, strength and money. Sold everywhere.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Chicago,
St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Montreal.

A BAD TEMPER

is often caused by overwork. Much unnecessary work will be saved if you use a Hartman Flexible Wire Mat. It keeps dirt and care outside.

HARTMAN MANUFACTURING CO., - Beaver Falls, Pa.

Branches: 102 Chambers St., New York; 506 State St., Chicago; 51 and 53 S. Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga. Catalogue and testimonials mailed free.

Our Mats have brass tag attached stamped "Hartman."



WHAT MEN SAY.

— Gladstone and I, although the two oldest leaders, have the youngest ideas.—*Pope Leo XIII.*

— The sermons of Phillips Brooks without his personality are like a photograph of a sunrise on the hills.—*Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley.*

— There is no way in which that verse, "The fool hath said in his heart, No God," was ever so completely fulfilled as in the modern idea that political economy depends on iniquity instead of equity.—*John Ruskin.*

— There is nothing in the New Testament to sanction that artificial theory of life which finds nothing good except goodness and which insists that the highest virtue requires us to be indifferent to pleasure and pain.—*Rev. Dr. R. W. Dale.*

— Abandonment to God must mean advancement in God. . . . The bosom of Mother Church (Roman Catholic) would be an attractive resting place if it did not strike us as being too much like the effort of one baby to carry another of its own size.—*Prof. J. Kendel Harris.*

— I do not regard the question of a protective tariff as settled by any means. I think the recent election did settle the question of the force bill and probably will lead to the repeal of the present silver legislation. The tariff is still an open question which will have to be fought out, and so long as it is unsettled I think the Republican party will survive.—*Hon. A. S. Hewitt.*

— It was purely duty that prompted me to accept so onerous a place. I have had all that I care for in politics. I know its shallowness and its intrigues, and surely it was neither the glamour nor the prospects for elevation that prompted me to accept this position. . . . Whatever may be said, I can say that I have accepted simply because it was urged upon me by my friends as a duty that I owe to the American people.—*Walter Q. Gresham.*

— There is too much gadding and going. Man was not made to be a traveler and trader alone nor the world for a race course instead of a spectacle of beauty and scene of joy. The Lord did not appoint mammon His vicegerent and deputy when He saw all that He had made and pronounced it good. How much of our commerce is for luxuries that may hurt or for trifles of little worth! How idly we are engaged! We ride sixty miles an hour and sit down to waste our time in smoke and drink. We tax books and works of art lest we should learn from other folks. For our birthright is a mess of pottage sufficient pay? Let us stay at home more and preserve our household gods and goods.—*C. A. Bartol.*

— I do not believe that the whole yeomanry of America have quite yet got into the Farmers' Alliances or are represented in Populist platforms, and I think those of them who have got there are not going to stay there very long. There is still some courage left in the planters of Mississippi and some love of constitutional liberty protected by law in the farmers of Ohio. There is no class whom it is less safe to defraud or juggle with. I do not think any person who is trusted with legislative responsibilities, or who has for any reason or in any capacity the ear of the farmers of the United States, is likely to find it for his advantage in the long run to advocate measures which are sure either to be ineffective or to attempt to cure existing evils by laws which are sure to be pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States.—*Senator George F. Hoar.*

A CULTIVATED taste would naturally lead a person possessing it to prefer the best things obtainable and guard against imperfections. The Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is unequaled in quality, as a trial will prove. Grocers and Druggists.

A SUNNY NATURE.

Lovely Woman's Best and Greatest Charm.

What a Bright and Attractive Woman Has to Say to Her Sisters.

How a Happy and Joyous Nature Can Be Acquired.

Women make the sunshine of life.

Did you ever watch the flowers turn with irresistible persistence toward the sunlight? So does the bright, joyous, sunny nature of a woman irresistibly attract all to her light-hearted, merry and buoyant spirits.

Such a nature makes glad the heart; it makes happy the time.

For a man all the anxiety of business, the weight of care, the gloom and depression of spirits are dispersed as clouds by the sun before the bright smile of a joyous, happy wife.

And it follows no less surely that a cross woman, one never pleased, always fault-finding, discontented and unhappy, will repel all who approach her and make those who should love her shrink from her society.

Now, the first requisite of good nature is good health. No one out of health can have bounding spirits and feel particularly good-natured.

If a woman feels nervous, weak, tired, languid, lifeless and miserable, experiences a faintness, sense of fullness after eating, has irregular appetite, constipation, frequent headaches, wakeful or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, weak back, backache, any or all of these, it is impossible for her to be light-hearted and happy.

And in the spring these feelings are very prevalent because of the torpid condition of the system after the winter. She must be cured first, and, with returning health, her old-time spirits will come back.

If women will follow closely the advice and example of our bright and attractive correspondent, Mrs. Elmer Craig, of Le Roy, Ill., they can easily attain both health and good spirits.



MRS. ELMER CRAIG.

"I was stricken with nervous disease," writes Mrs. Craig, "which affected my heart, head and stomach. I doctored with physicians of our town but got no relief from the terrible sick headaches, pains in the heart and stomach until I used Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. Before I used this wonderful medicine the nerves in my eyes were so affected that I feared that I would lose my sight. I would get so nervous and weak I could not walk across the room without terrible palpi-

tion of the heart. I had not taken one bottle of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy before my head and eyes were cleared of their dull aching and I am growing stronger every day. I cannot do half justice in the praise of this medicine."

This wonderful remedy is the greatest boon to women ever discovered, and by its use you can be restored to sound, vigorous and healthy womanhood. By all means use it now, in the spring, for everybody needs a spring medicine at this season of the year. This is the best of all spring medicines and is recommended as such by the doctors, to invigorate the blood, strengthen the nerves and start up the natural action of all the organs. You can procure it at the druggists for \$1 and it is purely vegetable and harmless. Indeed, it is the prescription of the great specialist in chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., who gives consultation free, personally or by letter. Use it and it will bring back strength to your nerves, freshness to your complexion, brightness to your eyes, the bloom of health to your cheeks, elasticity and spring to your step, and that happiness and enjoyment of life which you have missed so long.

HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM
With the Improved **Excelsior Incubator.**
Simple, Perfect, Self-Regulating. Thousands in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other hatcher. Lowest priced first-class hatcher made.
Circulars free. Send 6c. for illus. Catalogue.
GEO. H. STALL, Quincy, Ill.

\$5 to \$15 per day, at home, selling LIGHTNING PLATE
and plating jewelry, watches, tableware, etc. Place the finest of jewelry and a new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel. No experience. No capital. Every house has good plating. Wholesale to agents \$5. Write for circulars. H. E. DELNO & Co., Columbus, O.

MY WIFE SAYS SHE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT FOR THE MONEY.
\$12 Buys a \$24.00 Improved Oxford House Sewing Machine. Fully finished, adapted to light and heavy work, with a complete set of the latest improved attachments. FREE. Each machine is guaranteed for 2 years. By direct from our factory and our goods are sold at profit. Send for FREE CATALOGUE. Mention name. OXFORD MFG. CO., Dept. X 22, CHICAGO, ILL.

ROOT, BARK AND BLOSSOM
The Best Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Blood Remedy. Pains in Back and Limbs, Tired, Dragged Out, Nervous Feeling, Debility and Low Vitality quickly cured as well as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Stomachicities, Headaches, Rheumatism or Catarrh. Sample Free for stamps. AGENTS PAID WEEKLY SALARY. \$1 box two months' supply; 10 boxes one year's supply. 50c. "one month's supply." 1 glass. Try It and Be Well. **ROOT, BARK & BLOSSOM, Newark, N. J.**

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS FOR THE HAIR AND SKIN.
An elegant dressing. Promotes baldness, gray hair, and dandruff. Makes the hair grow thick and soft. Cures eruptions and diseases of the skin. Heals cuts, burns, bruises and sprains. All druggists or by mail 50 cts. 44 Stone St. N.Y.

REV. JOHN ALDEN,
One of New England's oldest and best known Clergymen, given up to die. **SAVED** at 86 years of age. His marvellous cure of Inflammatory Rheumatism, by using the most Wonderful Remedy ever discovered. All persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Catarrh, Sciatica, Malaria and kindred diseases, upon personal application, mail, express or otherwise, will be furnished free a written statement by him, of his sufferings and cure with directions in reference to obtaining this New Magic Panacea, which is curing thousands suffering from Rheumatism and all blood diseases. Address Rev. John Alden, at his residence, 10 Dexter St., Providence, R. I., or Headquarters, 170 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

CANCER Have NEVER FAILED TO CURE where you have had the first or reasonable opportunity for treatment. References and complete information free.
BERKSHIRE HILLS CANCER SANATORIUM,
Drs. W. E. Brown & Son, North Adams, Mass.

PILES. A DVICE FREE.
To all persons suffering from Piles or Fistula I will send an account of my own case, and how I was cured after many years of great suffering and inconvenience. I have nothing to sell, but for the sake of humanity will direct the sufferer to a sure and permanent cure. Address J. H. KIRBY, Contractor and Builder of Church Edifices, Chelsea, Mass.

THE PHILLIPS BROOKS MEMORIAL AT HARVARD.

Of all the memorials to Bishop Brooks which have been proposed there is no other one which would be so fitting in view of his character and work, and so acceptable to him, as the building for the use of the religious societies at Harvard University and for the center of the religious life there. There are three organizations of a religious character in the university and neither of these has a suitable home. The college authorities are disposed to do all in their power for the accommodation of these societies but they have no place to give them. They have been obliged to move the Y. M. C. A. from the rooms which it occupied in the old scientific school building, and the association is now tarrying in Holden Chapel, which is not at all the place for it. There are many religious meetings and gatherings and these should be provided with proper rooms.

There is much strength in the religious life of the university, but it needs concentration. Men need to be brought together and their efforts compacted for the common good. There is an immense opportunity for religious work, for an influence which shall be vigorous and pervasive. I have known Harvard Colleges since 1835 and I have never seen a time which promised more for the spirit and purposes which marked the earliest years. Those who have been here have long felt that the one thing needed, so far as externals are concerned, is a building similar in its construction and intention to Dwight Hall at Yale. The time for which we have waited has come. In the inspiration of a great name and a great life the desire for this religious home has taken form and acquired strength.

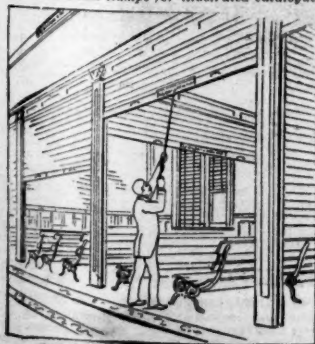
I desire to call attention to the movement to secure \$300,000 for such a building. The committee in charge of the project consists of Dr. Andrew P. Peabody, Prof. George H. Palmer and Mr. Robert Treat Paine. The class of 1855, to which Phillips Brooks belonged, generously agrees to give the last \$10,000 in each \$100,000. We need large gifts for a large work, but all gifts will be thankfully received. I wish it were possible for me to present our want as we feel it here. Harvard College was founded and endowed by the people. Ministers gave of their books and out of their poverty many others gave that the college might live. Many hopes and prayers and gifts have been built into its history. Gifts for other purposes will continue to come from a grateful alumni. But now the appeal is made especially to those who would advance the religious interests of the college for Christ and the church. It is a great opportunity. ALEXANDER MCKENZIE.

Cambridge, Feb. 21.

Japan's latest census shows a population of 41,000,000.

JAS. C. WILSON, Patentee and Manufacturer.
74 West 23d St., New York.

Send 2 two-cent stamps for illustrated catalogue.



ROLLING PARTITIONS

FOR DIVIDING CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.
In different kinds of wood. Sound proof and air-tight.

HENDERSONS' CURLED AND CRESTED ZINNIAS.



"WHAT are they?" So asked hundreds last Summer, who saw for the first time flowers of this horticultural phenomenon. There is no better known annual plant than the Zinnia, or, as it is popularly called, "Youth and Old Age." So if this new floral claimant is so distinct as to puzzle both professional and amateur horticulturists, we can scarcely hope to present an engraving which will convey any adequate idea of its unique and wonderful beauty. Our Catalogue, mentioned below, contains a beautiful colored plate, on which is shown eight full-sized flowers of as many distinct types, but the seed offered will produce dozens of varieties, not only entirely different from the types portrayed in colors, but of equal, and, in many cases, of much greater beauty. At first glance the flowers suggest a

ROSETTE OF RIBBONS.

The flowers are large, full and double; the petals being twisted, curled and crested into the most fantastic forms, entirely free from the stiffness characteristic of all other varieties in this family of plants. A remarkable feature in this novelty is that it should present in so short a time such an overwhelming variety of colors, every possible shade and color found in Zinnias, and, in many classes, only attained after years of culture and hybridization, this new comer has reached at a single bound. It is less than four years ago that we detected, in a large bed of Zinnias at our Trial Grounds, a single plant, from which sprang this marvellous new race—marvellous not only in its distinctiveness, but in the myriad variety of colors with which it has already adorned our gardens. A full history of HENDERSON'S CURLED AND CRESTED ZINNIAS will be found in our Catalogue offered below.

Price of Seeds (mixed colors) 25 cts. per pkt. 3 pkts for 60 cts. 6 pkts for \$1.00.

Postage stamps accepted as cash

BESIDES

with every order for a single packet or more will be sent, gratis, our Catalogue of "EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN" (the price of which alone is 25 cents) on condition that you will say in what paper you saw this advertisement. The 150 pages of this grand Catalogue are strewn with hundreds of new engravings and embellished with eight beautiful colored plates, all of which truthfully portray the "Cream" of everything in SEEDS and PLANTS. If the Catalogue alone is wanted, it will be mailed on receipt of 25 cents, which can be deducted from first order.

PETER HENDERSON & Co.
35 & 37 Cortlandt St., New York.

READER IF YOU LOVE RARE FLOWERS
choice only, address Ellis Bros.,
Keene, N. H. It will astonish and please. FREE.



PAT. DEC. 30, '90

OVER 100,000 SOLD. THE PARAGON PAT. FOLDING COIN PURSE.

The most roomy and least bulky purse made.
Ask your dealer for it, or I will send you sample at following prices, postpaid:

	Morocco.	Calf.	Seal.
No. 5x holds \$4.00 in silver,	\$0.20	\$0.30	\$0.75
" 4x " " 5.00 "	.40	.75	1.00
" 3x " " 10.00 "	.50	.90	1.25
" 2x " " 15.00 "	.65	1.25	1.75

Patentee and Sole Manufacturer, JAMES S. TOPHAM, 1231 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Please mention the Congregationalist.

AYER'S Hygienic COFFEE.



TRADE MARK

A Health Drink, Nerve and Brain Food.
Contains all the elements one's system requires.
Prepared by M. S. AYER, of Boston, a
Vegetarian for many years.

PRICE 20 Cts. PER POUND.

Directions—Prepare the same as Coffee, using not more than two-thirds as much for same amount of water, or one tablespoonful for a pint.

Follow the directions and you will use no other. LEADING GROCERS SELL IT.

Send two 2-cent stamps for book on "Diet Reform."
M. S. AYER, 191 State St., Boston, Mass.

SEEDS! 5 SPECIAL 15 DAY OFFERS.



For eight letter stamps (16 cts.) I will send eight packets choice flower seeds for trial: New Mammoth Brazilian Morning Glory, most magnificent of all vines, climbs 50 feet, leaves a foot across, large clusters pink flowers; 50 varieties

Imp'd Sweet William; elegant Mistflower; 30 vars. Imp'd Double Poppies; lovely Australian Daisies; Asperula; Butterfly flower; V. Stocks. FOR THIRTY CENTS will send all the following 12 packets, 100 to 500 seeds in each: 30 vars. German Panicles, mixed, the celebrated Diamond Strain, largest and best in the world; Double Portulaca; Elegant Dwarf Spotted Petunias; 50 vars. Japan Pinks; 10 vars. Double Everlastings; Chrysanthemums; 70 vars. Choicest Double Asters; Snapdragons; New Mammoth Double Fringed Poppies; 30 vars. Giant-R. Phlox; New Godetias; Calliopals. FOR FORTY CENTS I will send all the above 20 packets. FOR TWENTY CENTS will send seeds of the magnificent Red, White and Blue African Water Lilies, which are as easily grown as Asters and will bloom every day from July to Oct. in tubs or ponds the first year. My Catalogue, which tells all about the culture of these and other rare things, free. FOR FIFTY-FIVE CENTS I will send everything mentioned in this add.

W. L. GOODELL, Seed Grower,
Pansy Park, Dwight, Mass.

The Sower

Has no second chance. The first supplies his needs — if he takes the wise precaution of planting

Ferry's Seeds

Ferry's Seed Annual, for 1893, contains all the latest and best information about Gardens and Gardening. It is a recognized authority. Every planter should have it. Sent free on request.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

PAT. DEC. 30, '90.

Royal

Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder.
Highest of all in leavening strength.
—Latest United States Government Food Report.

Royal Baking Powder Co.,
106 Wall St., N. Y.

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

Parties will leave Boston as follows for
Magnificent Sight-Seeing Tours

BEYOND THE ROCKIES

No. 1, April 24. 82 Days' Trip through Colorado, New Mexico, California, the Pacific Northwest, Alaska, Montana and the Yellowstone National Park.

No. 2, April 24. 75 Days' Trip, the same as No. 1, but omitting Alaska.

No. 3, April 24. 69 Days' Trip through New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah and Colorado. The Yosemite Valley may be visited in connection with either of these excursions.

No. 4, May 24. 58 Days' Trip across the Continent and to Alaska, outward by the Canadian Pacific Railroad and homeward through the Yellowstone National Park.

Each of these tours includes a week at the Columbian Exposition.

The parties will travel in Magnificent Special Vestibuled Trains, with Dining Cars and all other first-class appointments.

Washington Excursion: March 31.

The World's Columbian Exposition: Special Pullman Vestibuled Trains with Dining Cars will leave Boston for Chicago daily during the summer. A week at the Raymond & Whitcomb Grand Hotel, opposite the Fair Grounds, will be included in the tickets.

Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular tour desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
290 Washington Street (opp. School Street), Boston.

CALIFORNIA

IN

3½ DAYS

FROM CHICAGO.

Variable Route

Tourist tickets allowing privileges never before accorded, can be obtained with full information, upon application to any ticket agent, or to the General Passenger Agent, CHICAGO.

All meals served in Dining Cars.

Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Tourist Sleepers are run through to San Francisco without change, leaving Chicago daily via the

North-Western Line.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RY.

You have noticed

that some houses always seem to need repainting; they look dingy, rusted, faded. Others always look bright, clean, fresh. The owner of the first "economizes" with "cheap" mixed paints, etc.; the second paints with

Strictly Pure White Lead.

The first spends three times as much for paint in five years, and his buildings never look as well.

Almost everybody knows that good paint can only be had by using strictly pure White Lead. The difficulty is lack of care in selecting it. The following brands are strictly pure White Lead, "Old Dutch" process; they are standard and well known—established by the test of years:

"ANCHOR" (Cincinnati)	"KENTUCKY" (Louisville)
"ARMSTRONG & McKELVY" (Pittsb'gh)	"FAHNESTOCK" (Pittsburgh)
"ATLANTIC" (New York)	"LEWIS" (Philadelphia)
"BEYMER-BAUMAN" (Pittsburgh)	"MORLEY" (Cleveland)
"BRADLEY" (New York)	"RED SEAL" (St. Louis)
"BROOKLYN" (New York)	"SALEM" (Salem, Mass.)
"COLLIER" (St. Louis)	"SHIPMAN" (Chicago)
"CORNELL" (Buffalo)	"SOUTHERN" (St. Louis and Chicago)
"DAVIS-CHAMBERS" (Pittsburgh)	"ULSTER" (New York)
"ECKSTEIN" (Cincinnati)	"UNION" (New York)
"JEWETT" (New York)	

For any color (other than white) tint the Strictly Pure White Lead with National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, and you will have the best paint that it is possible to put on a building.

For sale by the most reliable dealers in paints everywhere.
If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,
1 Broadway, New York.

VICTOR

BICYCLES

FIRST TIRES AND IMPROVEMENTS

Ten Thousand Dollars

was lost, in 1892, to the L. A. W. Road Improvement Fund, because no bicycle maker dared contest the claim that our factory is the best equipped bicycle factory in the world. We stood ready for one year to prove this or forfeit \$10,000 as stated, but no one accepted the challenge.

We lead in tires, improvements and facilities, and Victor Bicycles are best.

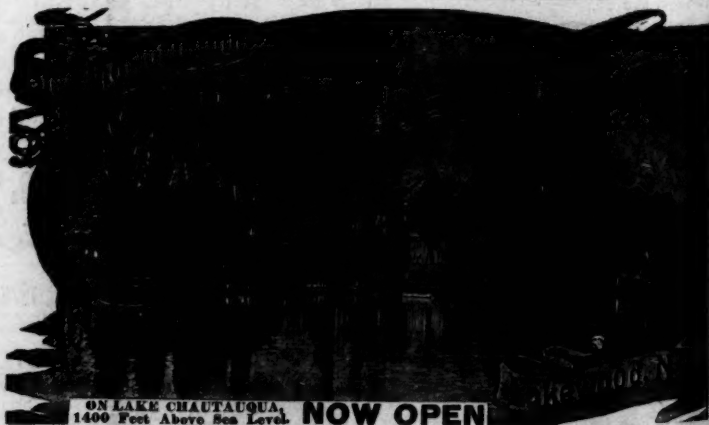
OVERMAN WHEEL CO.

BOSTON.
WASHINGTON.

DENVER.
SAN FRANCISCO.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

SPECIAL AGENTS.
CHICAGO NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.



ON LAKE CHAUTAQUA,
1400 Feet Above Sea Level. **NOW OPEN**

For Treatment of General Diseases, especially those of Throat, Lungs and Nervous System, including the use of Narcotics. Report of Medical Commission showing most remarkable results known in treatment of consumption; illustrated album on application. Stay of two weeks will demonstrate superiority of our system over climatic treatment.

ADDRESS **STERLINGWORTH SANITARIUM,**
Chautauqua Co. Nat'l Bank, Jamestown, N. Y. Look Box 126,
REFERENCES: Queen City Bank, Buffalo, N. Y. Lakewood-on-Chautauqua, New York